

# NIGHTS WITH THE BADGER (Illustrated) COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday  
MAY 24, 1946

UNIVERSAL NEWS  
UNIVERSAL LIBRARY  
SERV. OF MARCH

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



CLUNY BRIDGE, PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE

Alfred Furness

## PERSONAL

ANCESTORS TRACED, descent and kinship proved.—GEORGE SHERWOOD, F.S.G., 48 Beecroft Road, S.E.4.

ANTI-AUSTERITY SOUTH-COAST VACATION, July to November, in senior officer's house.—Write requirements, 60 Abbey House, Westminster, BACHELOR (60), ex-public school, Cambridge and City, requires accommodation in the country as a Paying Guest.—Box 192.

FREE HOLIDAY IN NORWAY. Gentleman owning suitable car, preferably 67 seater American Limousine, willing to drive party during August on famous salmon river in Norway. Can have all expenses paid. Send particulars of car and personal reference, to Box 179.

M.A. (OXON). Barrister-at-Law, aged 38, married, keen organiser, political experience, financial ability, desires post in country, willing accept £4 weekly if cottage available preferably unfurnished.—Box 175.

RIDING HOLIDAY on farm. Young lady taken as family. Home counties.—Box 190.

SHOOT REQUIRED of one-thousand to three thousand acres, within fifty to one-hundred miles Birmingham. Must contain good covers.—GILBERT MOORE, Land Agent, 9 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN would welcome opportunity of joining syndicate shoot in west Midlands, preferably Herefordshire or Shropshire.—Box No. P.23, 19-21, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ARE YOU INTERESTED in evidence of survival after death? Evidence of Survival may be found to-day. Help in study is offered at the LONDON SPIRITUALIST ALLIANCE. Send 8d. for booklet for inquirers, 16 Queensbury Place, London, S.W.7.

ARTHUR CHURCHILL, LTD., the first and still the only firm dealing exclusively in ANTIQUE GLASSWARE of all ages and all countries. Large and small collections designed or improved to suit all purposes. Especially good prices are offered for out-of-the-way specimens, but the Company is a ready buyer of any old glass in good condition.—34, Marylebone High Street, W.1, Welbeck 6562.

A VOY FURS GOT BY TORTURE. Write for Fur Crusade leaflets which also tell how to kill domestic animals and poultry humanely, with notes on other slaughter methods.—MAJOR C. VAN DER BYL, 49, Tregunter Road, London, S.W.10.

BAMBOO CANES (Arundanaria Metake, etc.), bought and cut from estates, gardens, parks, etc. Any country. Expert cutters. Highest references. Now cutting in the Southern counties. WHINES, 18, Nightingale Road, Hanwell, W.7.

BLOUSES—Men's worn shirts will make into MOST ATTRACTIVE Blouses or own material can be made up by experts, from 30- NO COUPONS.—Write for details, C.B., C.14, 45a, Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

COSTUME BOOKS WANTED. Heidehoff's *Gallery of Fashion*, Pyne's *Costume of G.B.*, Walker's *Costume of Yorks*, Reinhard's *Costumes Suisse*, McLain's *Costume of the Clans*, Semple's *Costume of Netherlands*, and all large books with coloured plates of English, French, Spanish, and Swiss Costumes. Libraries and Small Collections of Books purchased.—HOLLAND BROS., 8, Bristol Street, Birmingham 5.

COUNTRY MANSIONS and De-Requisitioned Premises. Cleaned throughout and prepared for occupation. Carpets and Upholstered Furniture. Cleaned without removal by Shampoo process. Floors and Furniture polished. Paint washed. Estimates free.—HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL CLEANING CO., LTD., 32 Grosvenor Gardens, Mews North, S.W.1. Sloane 1050.

DOUGLAS GLASS specialises in live and natural child photographs in your own home.—LONDON STUDIO, 20 Abingdon Villas, W.8. Wex. 2336.

FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Lucilean, Ltd., offer you a comprehensive cleaning service. All types of carpets and upholstered furniture cleaned without removal. Est. free.—LUCILEAN, LTD., Defiance Works, Copenhagen St., N.I. Ter. 3757-5754.

IF YOU WANT a first-class DANCE ORCHESTRA phone Regent 6178 and get a George Elrick band.

IMITATION JEWELLERY. Pearls, Paste Brooches, Clips, etc. Also real, purchased for cash.—Post to the ORIENT JEWEL CO., LTD., 87, Regent Street, London, W.1. Offer by return.

KATY & HELENA ZUGHAFT. Dressmakers, make up customers' new materials. We specialise in expert remodelling for the "Coupon thrifty" and have a highly successful POSTAL SERVICE for out-of-town ladies.—12a Lowndes Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 2015.

LADIES' TAILORED SHIRTS made to measure in Silk, Wool, or Poplin. Customer's own materials made up. Patterns and designs sent.—J. BYRES & CO., Westbury, Wilts.

MAURICE WINNICE ORCHESTRAS. The best entertainment for your party or Hunt Ball. Cabaret supplied.—All enquiries to MAURICE WINNICE, 18, St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 6313. Telegrams: Snowbiz, Wsdo, London.

THERE is a MODERN simple way of bottling jam and fruit. With LEXIL in the household no caps, clips or rings are required. Any jam is suitable. Just pour LEXIL over the jam or fruit and leave to set. Simplicity itself!—Obtainable from Boots and most Chemists. Price 2s 9d. tin.—CRODA LIMITED, Croda House, Smeth, Goole, Yorks.

WHY WORRY about the shortage of new furniture and furnishings when we can brighten up your home to make it look like new? We will clean your carpets and upholstered furniture in your own home by the manual shampoo method, guaranteed non-injurious; re-surface your parquet and composition floors; restore your paneling by expert French Polishing. You can have an estimate first without obligation.—Write or 'phone: DAVIES CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANERS, Grove Hall Court, London, N.W.8. CUNNINGHAM 2265-6.

## COUNTRY LIFE—MAY 24, 1946

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

2/- per line (min. 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6.

## MISCELLANEOUS

THE GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYFAIR), LTD. (Established 1918). A RETAIL SHOP. 1, 3 and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane (Piccadilly End), W.1. Gro. 3273. Has a large stock of FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE and of furnishing pieces, CHINA, GLASS, ETC.

THE BEST YEARS OF YOUR LIFE can be even better if you are confident of looking your best. A "Coronet" of curls will act like magic and transform your coiffure into a miracle of perfection.

Easily worn and invaluable while waiting for your next permanent wave and on all occasions when you cannot visit your hairdresser.

The joy of a perfect coiffure at all times will be yours if you are wearing a Coronet of Curls.

Pattern of your hair will enable me to quote you the cost, which is not unreasonable at the present time.

GEORGES BARRANGER *(Free) French Posticheur*. Permanent Waving and Hair Colouring Specialist, Maison Georges, 38-40 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Vic. 5943. *(Only address.)*

YOU CAN MAKE delicious golden-brown loaves merely by adding cold water to DR. MACS' HEALTH FLOUR and baking. Also scones, biscuits, cakes, etc. It is genuine wheatmeal enriched with a valuable wheat malt and will keep for months (if necessary). Bread made with this flour has a definite health value, and regular users for years past are delighted with it. Send 5s now for a 12-lb. bag, complete with instructions, recipes, etc., carriage paid.—DR. MACS' FLOUR CO., Kendal, Westmorland.

## FOR SALE

A LARGE COLLECTION of Watch movements, many with coloured dials, watch keys, watch clocks and associated items for sale.—Box 188.

A SERVICE of feather-edge Spoons and Forks. A Three-Piece Tea Service, and some other Georgian Silver of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Approval.—LT.-COL. STEWART, Winstan Place, Rochester.

A VERY FINE HAND-MADE OAK SUITE comprising 8 Armchairs with Upholstered Seats and Backs in Velvet, Side Table, Sideboard and circular Dining Table. Price, 500 guineas.—VINCENT, Cray House, Harpsden Wood, Nr. Henley-on-Thames.

BASSIERES. Hand-made Lace and Fancy Materials. Coupon free. Only style, backless with rounded bust. From 1s.—Stamp for pattern on aro. Mme. LUCY, 33, Stratford Road, W.8.

BREAKING. Fine Collection G.B. and Cols. Any country on approval at bargain prices against refs.—BODMAN, Brooklands, Malvern Road, Maldenhead.

ECLES ROAD NYMPH, 15 ft. 6 in. long, double panelled, lantern roof, one double, two single beds, gas cooking and lighting, sink, wardrobe, two rooms.—F.O.C. CARAVAN CENTRE, 206, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2. Gladstone 2234.

FOR SALE, .32 calibre Winchester Special Model 94 7-shot Rifle. Also Zeiss Telescopic Sight. Salisbury area. What offers?—Box 185.

FOR SALE, 2 pairs Ladies' Hunting Boots (trees and garters). As new. 5s. Top 13". No approval. 12 gns. each.—Box 183.

INFANTS PURE SILK SMOCKS: Riding Boots, 7, 9s; Gents Tweed Suit, matching plus fours; also Dinner Jacket, etc. Perfect 6 ft. 4 in.—Box 187.

AGONDA 4'. 11.ire. 6 cylinder Saloon. June, 1936; black body, cream wheels, one owner, chauffeur-driven: 28,000 miles; stored from 1940 to November, 1945; perfect condition. Offers to Box 191.

NO COUPONS. For Sale, Ladies Newmarket Boots with trees. Size 6. Slender fitting. 6s.—Box 181.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Seventy original etchings by Chas. H. Clark at £1 each. These make ideal gifts. Signed proofs sent on approval by the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

PURE SILK CHIFFON, Blue, Bottle Green. Pure Silk Brocades 4 gns. yard. Day and Evening Clothes, perfect condition, small fitting, not Utility, 35 sp. High Summer Dressing Gown, blue, worn once, 10 gns. Appro. full deposit. Stamped envelope particulars.—Box 161.

SHETLAND SHEEPSKIN FLOOR RUGS approx. 32 in. by 28 in. £4.4-. coupon free, available in white, gold, yellow, brown and rose. Shetland Pram Rugs (lined), blue, pink and white. Price £4. coupon free; smaller sizes, 50-. Fair Isle Gloves 19.6, one coupon. Fair Isle Berets, 19.6, coupon free. Gent's All-over Slipovers, 110-, six coupons. F.I.B. Slipovers, 67.6, six coupons. Ladies' All-over Jumpers, S.S., 135-, six coupons. Ladies' Fair Isle bordered Jumpers and Cardigans, 85 and 99 respectively, each six coupons. Large selection of Boys' and Girls' Slipovers and Jerseys now ready. Hand-knitted Woollen Long Socks, 7s 6d, two coupons. Hand-knitted Woollen Golf Hose, 20- pair, two coupons. Socks and Hose available in fawns, lovat and dark heather mixtures. One Leather Sling Bag, hand-made Leather, 70-. One hand-made Leather Week-end Bag, zip fastener, 6s. Satisfaction guaranteed.—HEBRIDEAN CROFTER WEAVERS, Muir of Aird, Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, Scotland.

SHOOTING-STICK. Large Double Damask Tablecloth. Wine Crepe Evening Dress (Jas's), bust 36, height 5 ft. 2 in. All as new. £3 10s. each.—Box 166.

TWO new best-quality hand-made Malabar Carpets. Sizes 10 x 8 and 9.6 x 8. Price, £65 each.—Box 180.

TUDOR STYLE Oak-paneling from billiards room. Seen Isle of Wight.—Box 186.

ZEISS TENAX, latest Sports Camera by Zeiss, F.2.8 bayonet fitting and interchangeable lenses, coupled rangefinder, compur rapid shutter 1-1/400 sec, with delayed action device and automatic film wind. A precision camera of the highest order in brand new condition, taking 50 pictures, 24 x 24 mm, with filter, leather case; only £79.—Box 182.

## HOTELS AND GUESTS

## RESTAURANTS

## HERMITAGE RESTAURANT, 20 Dover Street, W.1. Reg. 5178. Lunch, dinner, supper. Service charge 6d. French and Russian Speciality: afternoon teas. Fully licensed.

LANSDOWNE, Lansdowne Row, W.1. 1657. (E. Minoli, Mgr.). Lunch, Dancing.—BEN EDWARDS AND HIS SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT OFFICER, Flight Lie. R.A.F. (31), holding Royal Society Certificates, desires accounts, administrative, secretarial post in country. Will work well as head.—Box 177.

BUTLER, Waiting, Valeting, Att. Receptions, Cocktails, Day, W. Clothes pressed, cleaning. By post. R. Phone: Pollards 3238 (evenings).—G. G. 46, Heybridge Avenue, S.W.16.

DEMobilised SERVICEWOMAN desired chauffeuse-cum-secretary or Cor. Box 197.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY (28) requires secretarial post, model farm, estate South-west preferred. 6 years' clerical experience.—Box 178.

LDY—Trained Nurse—Very domes every way, drive car, and fond of country life. Would like to be Receptionist or Lady at good country hotel.—Box 178.

LEUT.-COL. (46), ex-supt. large Ind. and Govt. poultry farm manager, Manager private syndicate shooting Assistant to Estate Agent.—Box 125.

## WANTED

A HUNDRED GRAND NATIONALS T. H. Bird. *"Autobiography of Stage Coachman"*. Kegan Paul, 2 vols., 1904.—Box 164.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF SALMON AND TROUT Tackle required. Rods, Reels, Lines, etc. Must be in good condition, on approval.—Price worth road. Cottenham, E. Yorks.

DRESSEN CHINA urgently required for export. Top prices paid.—G. T. RATCLIFF, LTD., Kelvedon, Phone 116.

GUNS, both new and secondhand. GUN REPAIRS, immediate attention. GUN FITTING at our shooting grounds. Particulars to MR. J. NEGRIN, 1, Appleworth Road, Cottenham, E. Yorks.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for Coins and Medals especially collections, gold and rare silver pieces. Standard Catalogue of English Coins 5-. Coin and Medal Bulletin, 1/- per annum.

B. A. SEABY, LTD., 65, Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1.

JELKS, Holloway Road, N.7, and Finchley Road, N.12, offer good prices for modern and reproduction furniture, carpets, curtains, cafe furniture, pianos, billiards tables, etc.—Phone: North 2747, Hillside 3214 and 4477.

WANTED immediately, Riding Mac in good condition for girl 14 years.—Box 225, c/o Pool's Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.

WANTED, Jodhpurs and Riding Coat, fit boy of eleven.—MRS. L. L. PIKE, Bowerlands, Bentley, Hants.

WANTED urgently, large Glass Chandeliers. G. T. RATCLIFF, LTD., Kelvedon, Phone 116.

WOOLDS for Jacobean work. All colours. BLAIR, 142 Robin Hood Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham.

## GARDENING

FOR Top Dressing Carriage Drives and Garden Paths, etc. The Celebrated Breedon Self Setting Red Footpath Gravel.—Apply BREEDON AND CLOUD HILL LIME WORKS, LTD., Breedon-on-the-Hill, near Derby.

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED Sherwood Cup, Chelsea Show, 1927. Note new address.—GEORGE G. WHITELEGG (of Chishurst), Nurseries, KNOCKHOLT, Kent.

PEAT MOSS for Garden. Poultry. Horse 35- approx. 2 cwt. 35s. - 8 cwt. for 100, delivered.—Capt. F. BATTERSBY, Dormer, Farm Hurstmonceaux.

## LIVESTOCK

GUARANTEED sexed Pullet Chicks. Pullet FERNERY, 1, 325.

LANDS POULTRY FARM, Chertsey. All selected stock.

KENNETH BEESTON, BURLEY FARM, Derby (2 miles), has always for sale a collection of quality Hunters, Hacks, and Ponies. 7 days' trial.

SPLENDID PULETTES, 1 to 6 months old. Price invited.—Prices on application.

LANDS POULTRY FARM, Chertsey.

THE GOLDEN HERD of British Saanen Goats. Officially recorded for butter fats. Stock of all ages for SACKVILLE-GOLDEN, Whitehill, Kent. Phone: Faversham 100.

## "COUNTRY LIFE" COFFERS

For Sale COPIES of "Country Life" complete 1944, to Feb., 1946, inclusive. W. THIRSK, 8, Ave. Haleyton, Hesle, E.

"COUNTRY LIFE," April 6th, 1946. 21 copies missing. Perfect. W. St. Andrew's Cottage, Hindhead.

"COUNTRY LIFE" posted regularly. Old. Copies available from Jan. 3 Box 189.

"COUNTRY LIFE," 22 copies; 27th to 1st March, 1946. Farmer and breeder, 21 copies: 24th July, 1945, to 26th 1946. Clean, post free. C.L., 33-1, F. & S. STEPHENS, 32 Newlyn Road, Riddles Keighley, Yorks.

27 COPIES of 1943, 50 of 1944, 52 of 1945, excellent condition. £4 10s.—Box 184.

WANTED *"Country Life"* 1946. 21 copies: 24th December, 1945, 11th January, 8th and 15th February. Will post in good condition.—Box 184.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTION ADVERTISING PAGE 934

# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX No. 2575

MAY 24, 1946

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of the Trustees of the late General W. H. E. Gott, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

### NORTH RIDING

7½ miles from Thirsk and Northallerton.

The Freehold Residential and Sporting Property

**COWESBY HALL, COWESBY, 452 ACRES**



The substantial stone-built Residence occupies a beautiful position at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, 500 feet up, with magnificent views.

Four reception rooms, 9 principal and 5 servants' bedrooms, 4 attics, 3 bathrooms, central heating, electric light, telephone. Estate water supply, separate hot-water system. Septic tank drainage. Attractive grounds with lawns, flower gardens, and walled kitchen garden.



**HOME FARM 138 ACRES (let). FOUR COTTAGES (one in hand). Woodlands and small Grouse Moor providing good shooting. Fishing Rights**

Vacant Possession of Residence and one Cottage.

**FREEHOLD. FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, LOCALLY AT AN EARLY DATE.**

Solicitors : Messrs. NORTH & SONS, City Chambers, Infirmary Street, Leeds 1.

Land Agents : Messrs. NEWSAM & GOTTF, North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.

Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars, price 1/- each.

### COUNTY DURHAM

Between the City and the Coast

**FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES ABOUT 716 ACRES**

Situated at Hetton-le-Hole and between the villages of South Hetton and Haswell.

Comprising SEVEN MIXED FARMS AND HOLDINGS :

PESPOOL HALL FARM, 204 ACRES; HOLY CROSS FARM, 79 ACRES; MILESTONE HOUSE FARM, 43 ACRES; NORTH PESPOOL FARM, 96 ACRES; DUNCOMBE MOOR FARM, 86 ACRES; HETTON MOOR HOUSE, 66 ACRES; LAND AT EASINGTON LANE, 50 ACRES.

Accommodation fields, allotments, garden plots, cottages, and other properties, the whole producing

a total rental of nearly £1,500 PER ANNUM.

**For Sale by Auction, in Blocks or Lots, at the Property Mart, 12, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, June 12, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).**

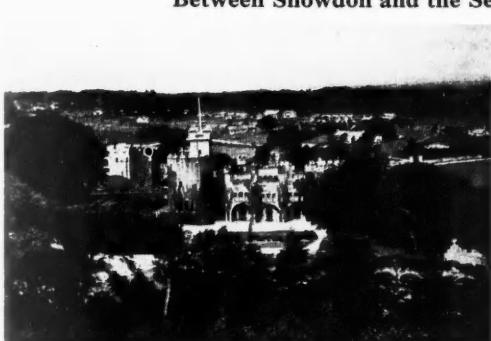
Solicitors : Messrs. FARRER & CO., 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Land Agent : C. MORSON PARR, Esq., P.A.S.I., Barclays Bank Chambers, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.

Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and plans, 1/- each.

### IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF NORTH WALES

Between Snowdon and the Sea. Occupying a beautiful situation with panoramic views.



The Castle has been enlarged with skill and complete disregard of cost, and is now an extremely well-equipped residence while retaining the characteristic appearance of bygone times.

Built of stone and entered through a Norman arched doorway. Hall, 5 reception, 13 principal and 15 staff and secondary bedrooms, 13 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Abundant water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garages.



The grounds have immense banks of flowering shrubs and are divided by a trout stream which falls in a series of pools and cascades. Lawn, flower garden. LAKE OF 2 ACRES, stocked with trout, and boathouse. Pasture and mixed woodland.

**Home Farm. 300 acres of moorland and hill pasture including a good Grouse Moor.**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 470 ACRES.**

Sole Agents : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

(7996)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."



# JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1.

MAYFAIR 3316/7

CASTLE ST. CIRENCESTER (Tel.: 334) AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, AND CHICHESTER

By direction of Frith Estates Ltd.

## DORSET

Sherborne 6 miles. Centre of Blackmore Vale.



Auction, June 13, 1946, at 3 p.m., or privately before. Particulars price 2/- each. Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1066); Solicitors: WARREN, MURTON & CO., 45, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

By direction of the Executors.

## SHERINGHAM

The most salubrious of east coast resorts. Short distance from the sea.

**Modern Residence facing south, with delightful country views.**

3 well-proportioned reception rooms, spacious loggia, excellent domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 attic bedrooms. Garage. Nice garden of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, also site opposite now used as kitchen garden of about 28 poles.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) at the Council Chambers, Sheringham, on MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1946, at 2.30 o'clock.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 2615/6).

Solicitors: Messrs. TAMPLIN JOSEPH & FLUX, 52, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 (Tel.: London Wall 4941).

For Sale

## WARWICKSHIRE

Between Stratford-on-Avon and Evesham.



Illustrated particulars from Messrs. WALKER BARNARD & SON, F.A.I., Stratford-on-Avon (Tel. 2581), or Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5). (Folio 8165)

Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

## WEST SUSSEX COAST

Bracing situation, directly overlooking the sea. Golf 1 mile. Close to Goodwood.

## A WELL-PLANNED MODERN HOUSE



MAIN ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHT AND HEATING. MAIN WATER. GARAGE.

Small garden adjoining extensive sandy beach.

PRICE £6,500, with about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

Built in 1919 but renovated in 1945 and in good order throughout. The accommodation, stated briefly, comprises 8 bedrooms (and 2 over garage adjoining), 3 bathrooms, lounge 26 ft. square, dining room 20 ft. square, nursery 20 ft. square, smaller sitting room, 2 staircases.

By direction of Captain A. Petro.

## NEAR BATH

Within 5 miles of the city.

Fine modernised Freehold Georgian Residence (ca. 1750) occupying lovely position.

### CAISSON HOUSE COMBE HAY NEAR BATH

Hall, 3-4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, up-to-date offices. Cottage, bungalow, outbuildings. Grounds including walled kitchen garden.

35 ACRES



Auction June 12, 1946, 3 p.m., at Forte Restaurant, Bath. Particulars price 1/- each. Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil (Telephone 1066). Solicitors: DYMOND, FINDEISON & TOSSWILL, Torquay.

By direction of the Owner.

## GREAT MISSENDEN, BUCKS

The Detached Freehold Residence known as

### THORNHAY, HARE LANE

Containing: Hall, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, gent's cloakroom, separate W.C., domestic offices, Garage, stabling, harness-room, loft. Tennis court.

Charming gardens, orchard.

Standing in a perfectly secluded and delightful garden of about 3 ACRES. Company's electric light, water, telephone, With Vacant Possession. Which

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF in conjunction with

### REGINALD G. MEADOWS

will offer for Sale by Auction (unless disposed of by private treaty), at the Red Lion Hotel, Great Missenden, Bucks, on Wednesday, June 19, 1946, at 3.30 p.m. Particulars and Catalogues (6d. each) may be obtained from the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7), REGINALD G. MEADOWS, High Street, Great Missenden, Bucks (Tel.: Great Missenden 194).

Solicitors: Messrs. GUSCOTT, FOWLER & CO., 56, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.3.

By direction of the Owner.

## SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Southampton Civic Centre 5 miles. Romsey 4½ miles. The attractive Gentleman's Country Residence

### “CHILWORTH TOWER” CHILWORTH, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, well-fitted domestic offices, servants' sitting room. Main electric light and water. Modern drainage. Central heating. Entrance lodge. Chauffeur's cottage. Coach house. Garage. Well-matured gardens. Hard tennis court.

ABOUT 8½ ACRES

The house was completely modernised under architect's supervision in 1935. With Vacant Possession on completion of the purchase. For Sale by Public Auction (unless previously sold privately) at The Polygon Hotel, Southampton, on Wednesday, June 5, 1946, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars (price 1/- each) of the Joint Auctioneers:

SCAMMELL & SMITH, F.A.I., The Auction Mart, Eastleigh (Tel. 87201), JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1

BY AUCTION IN THE SUMMER (unless previously sold privately)  
SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK

Between Guildford and Farnham.

### WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE

12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, modern domestic offices with "Aga" cooker. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Garage, stabling, cottage. Well-timbered grounds with many specimen trees. ABOUT 17 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession.

Two lodge cottages can be acquired by arrangement.

Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7).



## 20 MILES FROM LONDON

Adjoining extensive woods and commons. 500 ft. above sea level.

### A WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN DESIGN

9 best bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, staff wing. Garage. 2 cottages.

MAIN WATER.

ELECTRICITY.

CENTRAL HEATING.



Attractive grounds, easy of upkeep, grass and woodland, in all

FOR SALE WITH 150 ACRES. PRICE £25,000

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY



direction of St. Dunstan's.

## SHROPSHIRE HILLS

early Adjoining the Long Mynd, a short walk of the famous Golf Course. Two Freehold Residences with Vacant Possession

### LYMEHURST AND BELMONT, CHURCH STRETTON

MEHURST, adjoining the Carding Mill Valley, contains 3 sitting-rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, garage. Garden of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  Acre. BELMONT, on high ground near the Long Mynd Hotel, contains 3 sitting-rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and would make an excellent guest house. Garden of  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre. Both houses have main electricity, water and drainage.

For Sale by Auction at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on June 7 at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold)

Solicitors : Messrs. RANGER, BURTON & FROST, Stafford House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

order of the Right Hon. Lord Nunburnholme.

## LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA, KENT

occupying one of the best positions in this delightful seaside golfing resort. The Freehold Modern Residence in Georgian Style

### "FAIRWAYS"

Adjoining and opening on to the Golf Links

Two reception and billiards room, 6 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Up-to-date kitchen and staff quarters, Ess. cooker. All main services of water, electricity, gas and drainage. Garage for 3 cars.

Hard tennis court. Grass lawns. Kitchen garden.

To be Sold by Auction on Thursday, June 20, at the Magistrates' Court, Town Hall, Folkestone, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

### VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors : Messrs. ALLEN & EVERY, 3, Finch Lane, Threadneedle Street, E.C.4. Auctioneers : Messrs. ALFRED J. BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS, Ashford and Cranbrook, Kent; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Regent 0293/3377  
Reading 4441

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:  
"Nichenyer, Picoy, London"  
"Nicholas, Reading"

By direction of the Right Hon. Lord Parmoor.

## THE PARMOOR ESTATE

Between Henley and High Wycombe, Bucks.

Preliminary Announcement.

In a lovely unspoilt part of the Chilterns. Comprising :—

PARMOOR HOUSE a fine old country seat, with 12 principal bedrooms, 9 bathrooms, and a magnificent suite of entertaining apartments. Garage. Stabling. Cottages. Charming gardens and parkland.

A number of capital Farms, including :—

BAGMOOR, 118 Acres; STUD FARM, 69 Acres; LITTLE PARMOOR, 94 Acres; FLINT HALL, 244 Acres; SHOGMOOR, 141 Acres; LUXTERS, 48 Acres; UPPER GODDARDS, 77 Acres; FINGEST, 63 Acres; LOWER GODDARDS, 59 Acres; DOVER'S, 75 Acres; PARK FARM, 90 Acres.

A number of picturesque cottages, small holdings, accommodation land, building sites, and the valuable woodlands.

### IN ALL ABOUT 1,511 ACRES

which will be sold by Auction in numerous lots during the coming summer.

Particulars, plans and conditions of sale (price 2/6) may be had when ready of the Auctioneers : Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.; and at Reading, Berks.

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481.

A Selection of Country Properties Sold by F. L. MERCER & CO. during the past three months of 1946 :—

|   |                                       |  |   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Pilgrims, Malling, Kent.                    | 22, Earlsfield Road, Hythe, Kent.     | Honeyhops, Woking, Surrey.                     | Dolgarreg, Llandovery, Wales.             |
| Orchard Cottage, Chipstead.                 | Sylvestre, Chandlersford, Hants.      | Bramblings End, Rustington, Sussex.            | Wickhambeaux Place, Canterbury, Kent.     |
| Picket Hill, Saffords, Horley.              | Windlesham Lodge, Windlesham, Surrey. | Krons Manor, Norwich, Norfolk.                 | Greenstead Hall, Halstead, Essex.         |
| Wardown House, Petersfield.                 | Gap Cottage, Kingswood, Surrey.       | Broad Oak, Amersham, Bucks.                    | Gate House, Brentwood, Essex.             |
| Littledene, Oxted, Surrey.                  | Priory Cottage, Gaddesden, Herts.     | The Thatch, North Curry, Taunton.              | Briars, South Nutfield, Surrey.           |
| Sandlands, Sea View, I. of W.               | Wistlers Steep, Oxted, Surrey.        | Three Ways, Chale, Ventnor, I. of W.           | Milky Way, Andover, Hants.                |
| Forest Edge, Nutley, Sussex.                | The Manor, Grendon Underwood, Oxon.   | 14, Court Avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey.            | Lingworth, Haywards Heath, Sussex.        |
| Henley House, Chelsham, Surrey.             | White Gables, Abbots Langley, Herts.  | Furze Lodge, Stoke Poges, Bucks.               | Hunts Cottage, Bentworth, Hants.          |
| The Haney's, Ranmore Common, Dorking.       | Chadleigh, Limbley Stoke, near Bath.  | Mardons, Farley Heath, Guildford, Surrey.      | Lindor, Pulborough, Sussex.               |
| The Grange, Ascot-under-Wychwood, Oxon.     | Chiddington, Chiddingly, Sussex.      | Coles Hall, Five Ashes, Mayfield, Sussex.      | The Top House, Cranfords, Kettering.      |
| Governor's, Tadworth, Walton Heath, Surrey. | Old Vine Cottage, Singleboro', Oxon.  | The Laurels, Ampfield, Romsey, Hants.          | Richmonds, Linton, Cambridge.             |
| Reddon, Purley, Surrey.                     | Winsford, Wokingham, Berks.           | Guyvers, Saffron Walden, Essex.                | Overbury House, Alton, Hants.             |
| Roweside, Flackwell Heath, Bucks.           | Old Curate, Hertford.                 | Old Manor, Tring, Herts.                       | Holmeleigh, Donhead, Shaftesbury, Dorset. |
| Rowescombe House, Egham, Surrey.            | Hawk Hill, Chaldon, Surrey.           | Glendalough, Horam, Sussex.                    | 53, Church Street, Isleworth, Middlesex.  |
| Old Knowles, Ardingly, Sussex.              | The Grange, Horley, Surrey.           | Hex Cottage, St. Lawrence, I. of W.            | Gorselands, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.        |
| Old Rectory, Beaford, Torrington, Devon.    | Barford Cottage, Churt, Surrey.       | Cheese House, Great Leighs, Chelmsford, Essex. | Highfield, Knebworth, Herts.              |
|   |                                       |  | Brownies, Robertsbridge, Sussex.          |

OWNERS who are desirous of effecting a QUICK AND ADVANTAGEOUS Sale are invited to send particulars to F. L. MERCER & CO. (as above), who for over half a century have specialised in the Sale of Residential and Agricultural Properties in the country, varying in price from £3,000 to £20,000. Over 5,000 ACTIVE PURCHASERS ON THEIR WAITING LISTS.



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Belanet, Piccy, London"



By order of the Executors.

**TILFORD—SURREY**

Farnham 4 miles, Godalming 6 miles.

Attractive Tudor style Residence with magnificent views approached by long rhododendron-lined drive with lodge entrance

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, £14,000  
THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO 79 ACRES**Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.  
Regent 8222. (S.9.264)

By direction of the Executors of the late Lord Rochdale, C.B.

**YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING**

On the Westmorland borders. 12 miles from Richmond. Close to Kirkby Stephen and Barnard Castle.

**GUNNERSIDE, CRACKPOT, MUKER AND KELD MOORS**

Reputed to provide some of the finest Grouse shooting in the country.

**GUNNERSIDE, CRACKPOT AND MUKER,****13,170 ACRES.**

With Lodge, Cottages, etc.

**KELD MOOR, 21,420 ACRES.**

With Lodge (let) and Cottages.



GUNNERSIDE LODGE

Agents: HAMPTON &amp; SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081) BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

Pre-war average bag over 4,500 brace.

**TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY OR AS A WHOLE.**

Might be let for the coming season.

# JAMES HARRIS & SON

WINCHESTER

Tel.: 2451.

FREEHOLD.

FOR SALE IN THREE LOTS.

**THE BURNTWOOD ESTATE**

4 miles north of Winchester

LOT 1. **BURNTWOOD HOUSE.** Modern Georgian Residence. 4 reception, 16 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central Heating. Electric Light. Garage. Delightful Grounds. 2 Paddocks and 4 Loose Boxes.**IN ALL 20 ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION**LOT 2. **BURNTWOOD FARM**, with Buildings and 2 Cottages, extending to **173 ACRES.****LET AT £130 12 0 p.a. SHOOTING IN HAND**LOT 3. **122 ACRES** of Sporting Woodland and Arable Lands containing valuable timber.**WITH VACANT POSSESSION****FOR SALE BY AUCTION, 31st MAY, 1946**

Particulars (price 1/-) from the Auctioneers: JAMES HARRIS &amp; SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester (Tel. 2451).

And at  
ALDERSHOT

# ALFRED PEARSON & SON

FLEET, HANTS. Tel.: 118

And at  
FARNBOROUGH**IDEAL FOR BOYS' SCHOOL***In growing residential locality.*

A substantially constructed residence occupying a picked position 2 miles from main line station, and in a district where there is a big demand for a Boys' Preparatory School.

16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,  
3 BATHROOMS, LARGE LOUNGE,  
4 EXCELLENT RECEPTION ROOMS,  
COMPACT DOMESTIC OFFICES,  
CLOAKROOMS and CHANGING ROOMS.

Company's Water, Electric Light, and Main Drainage are laid on.

**GROUNDS OF 8 ACRES****PRICE** Freehold, with Early Possession, £9,500

The property is particularly well-equipped for a Boys' School

**2 MILES THE SEA.****A SMALL****RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE****extending to 130 ACRES**

comprising a large area of

WOODLAND INTERSECTED BY A STREAM.

The residence, which contains some 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and a fine suite of reception rooms is easy to run and enjoys perfect seclusion.

ENTRANCE LODGE. 3 COTTAGES.

SMALL FARMERY AND USEFUL BUILDINGS.

**FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION ON JUNE 18 AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS.**

Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

## ESHER

*In a splendid position convenient for the Station with its frequent and fast service of trains to Waterloo.*

## AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

*substantially built of brick with rough-cast exterior. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.*

## All main services.

*Delightful garden with lawn for tennis, vegetable garden, flower beds, etc.*

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,604)

## CAMBS AND ESSEX BORDERS

*An attractive position surrounded by open country and commanding good views.*

## A BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

*1 hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. IN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. MODERN FARMAGE. Well-timbered gardens, ORCHARD, arable and a SMALL POULTRY FARM. In all*

## ABOUT 9 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (M.2456)

## EAST SUSSEX

*In an exceptional position some 450 ft. above sea level and commanding magnificent views.*

## AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

*with 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, bathroom.**Main electricity and water.**Splendid brick-built cottage.**Matured pleasure gardens of*ABOUT 3 ACRES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD £7,000

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,660)

## HERTS (ON A COMMON)

*In an excellent residential district, about a mile from the station and within convenient reach of London.*

## A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

*well back from the road and approached by a drive; 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.**ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.**Cottage. Two garages.**Well-matured gardens, 2 tennis lawns, vegetable garden, many fruit trees, etc. In all*

## ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,645)

## UNDER 30 MILES N.W. OF LONDON

*In a fine position 500 feet above sea level with splendid views. An Ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.**Large entrance hall, 4 reception, 20 bedrooms (most having fitted basins, h. & c.), 5 bathrooms, splendid domestic offices with servants' hall. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. TWO COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE. ALSO SMALL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, at present let at a nominal rent. Beautifully timbered grounds, hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about*

## 30 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above.

## HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

*Within convenient reach of Station with frequent trains to Waterloo. Bus services nearby.*A DELIGHTFUL BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE  
with accommodation on two floors only*2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. ALL MAIN SERVICES. Attractive gardens of about 3/4 ACRE.*

For Sale Freehold. Possession in July.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,654)

MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

## SOUTH-EAST DORSET

*Between Blandford and Wareham. 12 miles coast.*

**CHARMING MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER** in perfect order. Just redecorated. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Excellent stabling, 7 boxes. Garages. Two cottages. Squash court. Attractive gardens—a notable feature—have been maintained, and with excellent pasture land extend to **ABOUT 18 ACRES. FREEHOLD £17,500.**—RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

## BETWEEN LITTLESTONE AND RYE

*Amidst delightful country. Extensive views over Romney Marshes.*

**A TYPICAL YEOMAN FARMER'S HOUSE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.** Modernised and in perfect order, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and dance room. Electric light. Ample water supply. Stabling. Garage. 2 cottages. FARMERY. Delightful walled gardens. Productive orchards. Rich pastureland. In all about **30 ACRES. FREEHOLD £10,250.** RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

OXFORD  
4637/8JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK  
OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTONCHIPPING  
NORTON  
39

## BETWEEN WARWICK AND BANBURY

*In the centre of the Warwickshire Hunt, close to Kineton.*

## The Attractive Residence of Character

## "LIGHTHORNE ROUGH"

*In a beautiful open situation; in excellent order, and with all modern conveniences. Hall, telephone and cloak room, 3 reception rooms, billiards and games room. Very well-planned and appointed offices, 11 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 nurseries, 4 bathrooms.**Main electricity. Central heating throughout. Excellent water supply and drainage.**Good garage for 3-4 cars and other buildings. Attractive economical garden, with greenhouse. Two modern cottages.**Together with the adjoining farm known as*

## THREE GATES FARM

*with good modern house and set of buildings, in all about*

## 231 ACRES

*Vacant possession of the residential portion upon completion.**Which JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Court House, Warwick, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1946.**Particulars and plans from Messrs. REDFERN & CO., Solicitors, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3; Messrs. H. G. GODFREY-PAYTON & SON, Land Agents, 25, High Street, Warwick; or the Auctioneers, The Estate Offices, Rugby (also London, Oxford and Birmingham).*184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3IN LOVELY SMALL PARK  
NORFOLK*5 miles London adjoining quaint old town. Signified and somewhat historical Residence of great character, approached by long avenue, 4 rec., 8 or 10 bed., 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Fine old garden and beautifully timbered park.*

## 16 ACRES

*FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500**might be sold with gardens only, about 3 Acres.**Immediate possession.**BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0152)*

## GENTLEMAN'S FARM 100 ACRES

*Easy reach Eastbourne.**In a lovely unspoiled district.*

## FINE MODERNISED TUDOR HOUSE

*3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bath. 70 acres**grass, 11 woods, orchards. Good buildings,**ties for 20. FREEHOLD £8,000.**Just available.**Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152-3)*

## Newbury 5 miles, Reading 12 miles.

## SPLENDID DAIRY AND STOCK FARM 175 ACRES

*all in first-class condition.**Superior residence, 4 bedrooms, bathroom,**2 reception. Main electricity and every convenience.**Excellent farm buildings.**3 cottages.**FREEHOLD ONLY £10,500*

## TWICKENHAM

*Opposite the Old Deer Park, overlooking some 10 acres private gardens with access and 2 mins. from the river.*

## CHARMING HOUSE, all on 2 floors.

*Square hall, 3 reception, 6 bed., 3 baths;**block floors, mahogany doors. All mains.**Detached garage. Matured gardens, tennis with thatched pavilion. Possession.**FREEHOLD £5,900**BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Ken. 0152)*

Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Haikin St.,  
Belgrave Sq.,  
and 68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

## HANTS—SUSSEX BORDER

Beautiful small Residential Estate with Trout Fishing. Occupying a superb position in unspoilt country with views to the South Downs.



## THE MODERN GEORGIAN DESIGN RESIDENCE

entirely rebuilt in 1939, is in first-class order and planned on the most labour-saving lines.

4 reception rooms, 8-9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Modern kitchen with Aga cooker. Central heating. Main electric light. Modern drainage. Excellent water supply. Separate Ballroom or Badminton Court. Stabling, garages, farmery, 4 cottages.

Magnificent grounds, finely timbered with masses of rhododendrons, walled kitchen garden, new hard tennis court, and a fully stocked

## 10-ACRE TROUT LAKE

## ABOUT 240 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Sole Agents : Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A3176)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE &amp; Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)

## ON THE KENT COAST

One of the finest positions with uninterrupted sea views and sandy beach.



## FOR SALE

A very choice property in fine gardens of 2 ACRES.

It has delightful loggia entrance, lounge hall, very fine music room, dining room, small morning room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 fine bathrooms, etc.

Garages for 5 cars,

Fine lawns, rockery, hard tennis court. Walled-in kitchen garden, etc.

EFFICIENT CENTRAL HEATING and Parquet Floors.

Highly recommended by MAPLE &amp; Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

## "THE CROFT," BICKLEY PARK

Close to Chislehurst and Bickley Stations with frequent service of electric trains to Town about 12 miles journey.



TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on June 19 next; offers to purchase privately are invited.

Joint Auctioneers : MAPLE &amp; Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, and 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair; and BAXTER PAYNE &amp; LEPPER, opposite G.P.O., Bromley, Kent.

SUNNINGHILL,  
BERKS

## MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A.

ASCOT 818

## WENTWORTH, SURREY

MODERN RESIDENCE on high ground in 2½ acres



with excellent views. Close to fast trains to London.

9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Good domestic offices. Modern drainage.

Central heating. Garage for 3 cars with 2 ROOMED FLAT over.

HIGHLY  
RECOMMENDED.

PRICE FREEHOLD £14,500

Apply : Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A., House and Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks. Tel. : Ascot 818.

## TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861

Teleg. : "Cornishmen, London."

6 ACRES.

CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER. SURREY HILLS, 700 ft. up, mile station. A particularly attractive and well-built Modern Residence : Lounge hall, billiards room, 3 reception, 4 bathrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Main services, central heating, Esse cooker. Telephone. Garages, workshop, man's room, 2 excellent cottages. Delightful parklike grounds, *en-tout-cas* hard court, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard, and pretty woodland. POSSESSION SEPTEMBER. FREEHOLD £15,000 or near offer.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (9,281)

OXFORD 12 MILES. Charming Tudor Farmhouse, herring-bone brick and oak timbers, modernised and in excellent order. Hall, 2 reception, cloakroom, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms. Main water and electricity. Telephone. Garage, stabling and outbuildings. Gardens and grassland 13 ACRES. £8,000 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.—TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,209)

WINCHESTER 3½ miles, near village with bus service. Modern Residence. Three reception, 2 bath., 8 bed., main services. Telephone. Garage, stabling. Cottage, grounds, tennis, kitchen garden and paddocks. 7½ ACRES. £6,500.—TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,942)

SURREY, easy daily reach London. Excellent little Character House. Hall, 3 reception, bath., 5 bed. (2 h. and e.). Main services, part central heating. Garage. Beautifully timbered and shrubbed gardens, lawns, orchard and kitchen garden. 1½ ACRES. £6,850 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.—TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,590)

HERT-BUCKS BORDERS, mile station (L.M.S.), 500 ft. up. PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE. Carriage drive with lodge. 3-4 reception, 3 bath., 10 bedrooms (3 fitted h. and e.). Electric light, main water and gas. Garage for 3. Stables, 2 Bungalows. Charming gardens, tennis, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks. EARLY POSSESSION.—TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (10,843)

5½ ACRES

## HAMPSHIRE

Rural situation adjoining meadowland.



10-14 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, drawing room about 27 ft. x 16 ft.

Usual offices.

Part central heating, Co.'s gas, electricity and water.

Garage for 3. Stabling. 2 Tennis Courts.

Excellent vegetable garden which has been maintained through the war.

10 acres of meadow land.

19 ACRES IN ALL. FREEHOLD £9,000

Apply : Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A., House and Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks. Tel. : Ascot 818.

S. W. SANDERS,  
F.V.A.SANDERS'  
MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH.T. S. SANDERS,  
F.V.A.

## N.W. DEVON £3,000

Of special interest to dry fly fishermen. 1 mile private fishing River Torridge.

## STONE AND BRICK BUILT COTTAGE

1 sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom. Large garage. Pleasant garden. Main electricity. Carefully modernised. Local help available.

## SIDMOUTH £7,500

## PERFECT MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

commanding wonderful marine view.

In garden of ¾ ACRE. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 3 with fitted basins. All main services. Partial central heating. Immediate possession.

OWNERS—particularly in South-West England—contemplating realisations are invited to avail themselves of our services. It is probably no exaggeration to say that amongst the many thousands of registered applications we have a potential buyer for every attractive property in the South-Western Counties. Personal inspection, without charge. Fees on the normal professional scale—no "unauthorised extras."

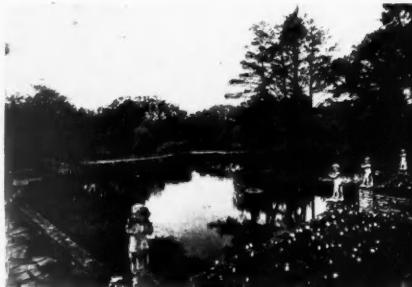
5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS &amp; HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## SURREY—23 Miles from London

Within easy reach of six race courses.

One of the loveliest Tudor houses in the county with  
MAGNIFICENT WATER GARDEN.

In a sheltered position that cannot be spoilt. Completely modernised and on two floors only. Six bedrooms, 2 reception, entrance hall, 3 bathrooms, ultra-modern domestic offices. Company's water, all main services. Central heating. Fascinating old mill pond. Outbuildings. Modern double-thatched cottage with central heating and two separate entrances (built in 1938).



Magnificent gardens which must be seen to be appreciated, extending in all to 36 ACRES

In perfect order. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.  
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Agents: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, as above.LOFTS & WARNER  
41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Gro. 3056

## CORNWALL

6 miles from the sea at Treborth, 10 from Boscawen.

## STONE-BUILT PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY



Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' hall.

Central heating, electricity.

LOVELY GROUNDS.  
RUNNING STREAM.  
WALLED KITCHEN  
GARDEN, ETC.

Garage with flat, Lodge, Farmery.

WOODS AND PASTURE.

ABOUT 50 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

LOFTS &amp; WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.

## NORFOLK

Easy reach of Hunstanton and Brancaster.

## THE FINE SPORTING PROPERTY, CRANMER HALL, FAKENHAM



The GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, situated in a magnificently timbered Park approached by drive with Lodge, contains: Hall, 5 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 10 secondary and nursery suite, 6 bathrooms. Central heating. Fitted basins. Constant hot water. Main electricity. Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Lovely gardens and grounds. Four cottages, three small houses. With parkland and 165 ACRES of Fenland, the total area extends to about 405 ACRES.

Valuable shooting rights over 1,500 ACRES. For Sale by Auction as a whole or in suitable Lots during the summer (if not sold privately beforehand). Auctioneers: LOFTS &amp; WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS &amp; CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.  
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4Telegrams:  
"Farebrother, London."

## CATERHAM

On high ground.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN  
HOUSE

4 BEDROOMS. BATHROOM.

2 RECEPTION ROOMS.

GARAGE. MAIN SERVICES.

GOOD GARDEN.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD £4,650.



For further particulars apply: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS &amp; CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. CEN. 9344.

## 20, LOWNDES STREET, S.W.1

## CORRY &amp; CORRY

SLOane 2078

## ELIZABETHAN COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

Between Cheltenham and Evesham.

Picturesque black and white house, with thatched roof, leaded windows, oak beams, central heating and company's services. 5 bedrooms, 2-3 reception, bathroom, kitchen. Garage. Delightful old-world grounds,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE £6,000

## CROMWELLIAN PERIOD HOUSE

Delightful old brick and flint house, full of old oak, panelling, beams and period fireplaces, at Penn, Bucks. 4-5 bedrooms, 3 reception, bathroom, separate staff wing. Modern conveniences, garage, secluded grounds of 2 ACRES, lawns, copse, pond, kitchen garden, orchard. £8,500

## TUDOR COTTAGE (20 miles from Town)

Artistic small residence, 500 years old, in walled grounds of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE. Quiet position, near station and shops. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, lounge hall, cloakroom, kitchen and scullery. Garage. Main services. £5,500

GERRARDS CROSS Exquisite Tudor replica by Mr. Baillie Scott (35 minutes Town). Views over valley and park. 9 bedrooms, 4 reception, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom. Every luxury, oak paneling and beams, central heating, main services. 3-car garage. Beautiful terraced grounds of 3 ACRES £15,000 (thousands below cost).

## NORTHWOOD 15 miles from Town.

Charming character house, accessible yet secluded position in  $\frac{3}{4}$  ACRE timbered grounds. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception (lounge 20 ft. x 15 ft.), breakfast room, bathroom de luxe, cloakroom. Polished oak floors, radiators, garage for 2 cars. £6,000

## WANTED

Character house, West Sussex or Hants borders. 8-10 bedrooms, 3 reception, 2-3 bathrooms. Garage for 3-4 cars. 50-300 acres, not all in hand, with stabling and byres. Good farming country (not heath land), say between Horsham, Pulborough and Petersfield. £10,000 to £25,000. Owners or agents please send details to CORRY &amp; CORRY.

LOUDWATER Between Rickmansworth and Chorley Wood. Artistic period style residence, on slopes of wooded valley. 3-4 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, cloakroom. Oak beams, leaded windows, oak floors, all main services. Garage. Charming grounds of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE £4,950

## HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

Detached red brick house with extensive views, only 10 miles from Town (19 minutes Baker Street). 10 bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, billiards room.

Central heating, constant hot water, garage.

Beautiful matured grounds of 2½ ACRES £8,400

BETWEEN BEACONSFIELD AND BOURNE END Magnificent residence, on hillside, approached by drive of pines. 7 bedrooms, 3-4 reception, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, cloakroom. Central heating, parquet flooring, unusually large and lofty rooms.

3 cottages, 4-car garage, dairy and hot houses. Grounds of 13 ACRES with pleasure gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and meadows. £15,000

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

BEMBRIDGE, I.O.W.  
Delightful position, 100 yards from the sea.



One of the most charming properties in this favourite district. Beautifully appointed modern house in delightful gardens. 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception. All mains; basins in bedrooms, etc. Cottage. Garage and playroom.

**£8,750 WITH 1 1/2 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

16, ARCADE STREET,  
IPSWICH  
Ipswich 4334

**BUCKS.** Attested T.T. Dairy Farm, 103 acres. Compact modern house (3 sitting, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light); good and ample buildings with many boxes; also modern Danish pigsty; cottage (4 bedrooms). Tithe free. **£9,500 FREEHOLD.** Possession September. —WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**SUSSEX.** Attested T.T. Farm, **297 ACRES. PERIOD HOUSE.** 3 sitting, 5 bedrooms (one h. and c.), bath (h. and c.); electric light; very extensive buildings with milking parlour, etc.; 4 cottages. Tithe free. Offered complete with well-known pedigree herd of 79 head of Red Polls. 2 Case tractors, etc. —**CROPS AND EFFECTS AT £23,500.** Possession.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**WEST DEVON. BEAUTIFUL FARM 207 ACRES** (144 grass) sloping south to trout stream. Georgian style house (4 sitting, 7 bedrooms, bath h. and c.); ample farm buildings, excellent cottage with bath. **£8,250 FREEHOLD.** Possession April or earlier by arrangement. —WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**SUFFOLK COAST.** With grand sea views; adjoining Felixstowe Golf Links and close River Deben. **ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, EXCELLENT CONDITION.** 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heat, main electricity. Good garage with chauffeur's flat. **FREEHOLD £10,000.** Early possession. Boathouse and boats available.—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

TELEPHONES:  
SEVENOAKS 2247-8  
OXTED 240  
REIGATE 2938

FAVOURITE WILDERNESS DISTRICT  
SEVENOAKS



**A MODERN HOME fitted throughout regardless of cost.** 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Excellent domestic offices. All main services. Garage for 3 cars. Outbuildings. Charming grounds and natural woodland, in all about **4 ACRES**

Vacant Possession on completion.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £10,500**

Sole Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tels. 2247/8), also at Oxted and Reigate.

THE ESTATE HOUSE  
MAIDENHEAD

## IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT  
OXTED, SURREY  
REIGATE, SURREY

### LIMPSFIELD, SURREY

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Oxted Station, 45 minutes London.  
Facing due south.

The choice  
OLD-WORLD STYLE RESIDENCE  
known as  
"SOUTH GABLE"

Five bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Garage, etc. All main services. Telephone.

#### FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For SALE by AUCTION (or privately now) on  
JUNE 12, 1946.

Highly recommended by the Auctioneers:  
IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Oxted, Surrey. Tel.: 240

At a low reserve.

### SOUTH NUTFIELD, SURREY

5 minutes station,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles Redhill Town and Junction.

THE COMMODIOUS FREEHOLD COUNTRY  
RESIDENCE KNOWN AS  
HALE EDGE, CRAB HILL LANE,

Containing 6 principal bedrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, servants' sitting-room. Companies' water and gas. Electric cable available. Cesspool drainage.

#### ABOUT 2 ACRES VACANT POSSESSION

The Freehold for Sale PRIVATELY or by AUCTION on TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1946, at the MARKET HALL, REDHILL, at 3 p.m. precisely.

Messrs. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 45, High Street, Reigate (2938), and at Oxted, Surrey, and Sevenoaks, Kent. Solicitors: Messrs. RAYNER, HUDSON & CO., 306, High Street, Walthamstow, London, E.9.

## CYRIL JONES

Maidenhead  
2033/4

### FAVOURITE THAMES REACH BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE



Full particulars of Sole Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., as above.

Containing:  
9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, model offices. Fine panelling.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRICITY.

LUXURIOUSLY FITTED.

PERFECT CONDITION.

SPACIOUS GARAGE.

LOVELY TIMBERED GARDENS.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY  
OR BY PUBLIC AUCTION SHORTLY

### BERKSHIRE

In rural setting 'twixt Maidenhead and Cookham Dean. 35 minutes London.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE  
OLNEY LODGE

Containing: 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Electricity. Telephone. Gas. Spacious garage and well-timbered gardens, including kitchen garden and orchard, in all about **2 1/2 ACRES.**

FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY  
PUBLIC AUCTION IN JUNE WITH IMMEDIATE  
POSSESSION

Full particulars of Sole Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., as above.

Grosvenor  
1441

### LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX



**BEAUTIFUL OLD XIVth CENTURY HOUSE** within 1 hour of London. 9-11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and magnificent music room with musician's gallery. Garage, stable, out-house and 3 cottages. Electric light, main water. Central heating. Old-world garden with hard tennis court.

Just in the market for sale with **80 ACRES**  
Owner's Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,  
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1  
Mayfair 5411

**SURREY.** 1 mile station, 14 miles London. Choice position. **DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER.** Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms; maids' sitting, 2 staircases; "Aga" cooker; main services. Lovely gardens **2 ACRES**, swimming pool, orchard. Garage 2 cars. Lease 970 years. **£8,250 OR WITH 1/4 ACRE ONLY £7,250.**—Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**KENT COAST.** 1 mile main line, Folkestone 4. 300 ft. up. **AN ATTRACTIVELY DESIGNED HOUSE.** Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; "Aga" cooker being fitted; main services; redecorated. Well-timbered grounds **TWO-THIRDS ACRE.** 2 garages. Possession. **FREEHOLD £5,250**, near offer.—Inspected, WOODCOCKS, London Office.

### COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

**FISHING ESTATES WANTED** by buyers who have just missed one. Dry fly stream or salmon river. Modern or modernised house, 4-6 bedrooms, good situation with view and main services. Lord B. and Major H.-D. will both pay about £8,000 and Mr. E. W. V. will pay £7,000-£20,000 for suitable property with first-class fishing and shooting.—Send particulars to WOODCOCKS, London Office.

Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wesso,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

By direction of Sir William Collins.

## HARCOMBE, ROPLEY, HAMPSHIRE

1 mile from station, and between Winchester and Petersfield.



For Sale with possession of the whole August, 1946.  
Further particulars of Messrs. HEWETT & LEE, 144, High Street, Guildford, or  
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (6,654)

ESSENDON, HERTS  
Hatfield 4 miles, Hertford 5 miles, London 35 minutes.  
In a favourite unspoilt district on Essendon Hill.



For Sale privately. Particulars from Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. NORRIS & DUVAL, 36, Fore Street, Hertford; and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,966)

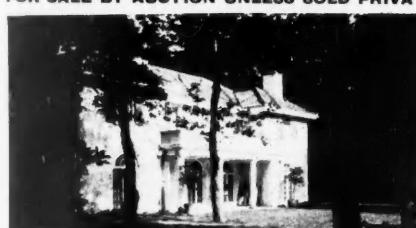
For Sale with Vacant Possession September 29, 1946.

DEVON—BETWEEN EXETER AND OKEHAMPTON  
Station and village 2½ miles.



For Sale with about 35 Acres, price £12,000.  
Further particulars of the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (73,087)

FOR SALE BY AUCTION UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY



Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(41,539)

By direction of C. B. B. Smith-Bingham, Esq.

## VALE OF AYLESBURY

Winstone town and station 2 miles. Buckingham 5 miles.



In the centre of the Whaddon Chase. The Fine Residential Property ADDINGTON HOUSE

Queen Anne Residence containing 4 reception, billiards, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices. All conveniences. Fine stabling. Gardens. Hard tennis court. Lake. Woodlands and park. Homestead, 7 cottages and 170 ACRES. Vacant Possession of the residence, homestead and 6 cottages. For Sale privately or by Auction at a later date.

Full particulars and photographs from the Joint Agents: Messrs. HUMBERT & FLINT, 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,539)

By direction of Trustees owing to the death of Sir Archibald Mitchell, Bart.  
EDMUNDSBURY, BEVERLEY LANE, COOMBE HILL

Between Roehampton and Kingston, 9 miles from Hyde Park Corner.



Medium sized House of great charm and character, standing in pleasant position in the favourite Coombe Hill district. 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms and bathroom. All main services. Central heating. Stabling, garage and cottage. Charming gardens about 2½ Acres.

For Sale by Auction at an early date unless previously sold privately by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22,287)

## FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ANDOVER 4½ MILES



MODERN COLONIAL  
GEORGIAN STYLE  
RESIDENCE  
containing 9 bedrooms (with basins h. and c.), 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, nursery, good offices, Aga cooker. Central heating. Electric light. Garage with flat over. Attractive garden, walled kitchen garden. Paddock.

In all about 14 ACRES

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (62,331)

VACANT POSSESSION



(61,615)

## ON THE SOLENT FACING COWES

In excellent decorative and structural condition, with private foreshore and beach. Good yacht anchorage adjacent. On the borders of the New Forest.

Express trains to London 1½ hours.  
Attractive modern house in ideal woodland setting; low white house with green shutters, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 4 tiled bathrooms. Roof garden. 5 staff bedrooms. Modern offices. Large loggia and balcony over. Fitted cupboards in all bedrooms and basins (h. and c.). Central heating, main water, electric light. Telephone. Garage for 2 cars.

Adjacent to 3 golf courses. Bathing, fishing and sailing. Inexpensive woodland garden with flowering trees and shrubs.

## COOKHAM DEAN

330 feet up with lovely views over Thames Valley.

## A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE



## FOR SALE BY AUCTION

AMNETT, RAFFETY & CO.  
30 High Street,  
High Wycombe.  
Tel.: No. 1330.

In conjunction with

CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A.  
117, King Street,  
Maidenhead.  
Tel.: No. 2033.

## KING & CHASEMORE

Tel.:  
Horsham 111.

SURREY. In rural situation on slope of Leith Hill with fine views over surrounding countryside. Gentleman's small **AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 90 ACRES** (30 acres woodland). **16TH-CENTURY FARMHOUSE** with 5 bed (h. and c.), bath, 3 reception rooms, etc. Main electric light and water. Good farm buildings. Cottage. **PRICE £12,000.**

Sole Local Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

## FOR SALE BY AUCTION, EARLY JULY (unless Sold Privately)

WEST SUSSEX. Very attractive **TUDOR HUNTING BOX**. 3 bed., bath., 2 reception. Main services, central heating. Six modern Loose Boxes with cottage and 23 acres.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

SUSSEX. Six miles Haywards Heath (Southern Electric). **UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE**, with glorious views. **PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE** with 13 bed., 4 bath., lounge, billiards, and 3 recep. rooms. Central heating, electric light and water. Modern stabling and garages. Five cottages (one in hand). Two farms let off (possession of one could be arranged).

## IN ALL ABOUT 200 ACRES. FREEHOLD £18,000.

Sole Local Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

IDEAL FOR SCHOOL, INSTITUTION, OR SIMILAR PURPOSE  
HORSHAM 4 MILES. **STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE** with 21 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms. Main electric light and water. Garage and stabling. Flat. Grounds of about 10 acres. Rent unfurnished on lease at nominal rental rising to £400 p.a., tenant accepting property in present condition.

KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

BOURNEMOUTH:  
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.  
H. INSLEY-FOX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.

FOX & SONS  
LAND AGENTS  
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:  
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.  
BRIGHTON:  
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

### CANFORD CLIFFS, BOURNEMOUTH

Just off the cliff front, perfectly secluded and yet only a stone's throw from a good shopping centre, whilst the Parkstone Golf Links and Poole Harbour, noted for its yachting, are within easy walking distance.

This unique and exceptionally attractive Residence stands in OVER 1 ACRE

of charming grounds, part as lawn with flower beds and borders, sunken garden with rockery and lily pond, whilst the remainder is in its natural pineland state, the whole being very inexpensive to maintain.

The property is in excellent condition throughout and ready for immediate occupation. The accommodation comprises: 5 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and sun lounge (all south), maid's sitting room, cloakroom off hall, kitchen and offices, excellent boxroom. Garage.



PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

Further particulars from FOX & SONS, 52, Poole Road, Bournemouth West (Phone: Bournemouth 432 and 4665).

### ON THE FRINGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Occupying a magnificent position on high ground and commanding beautiful views from all principal rooms.

For Sale, this soundly constructed Modern Residence built under the supervision of a well-known architect and particularly planned to afford the maximum of sunshine obtainable. 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, boxroom, lounge hall, lounge 37 ft. 9 in. by 20 ft., dining room, study, cloak room, excellent domestic offices.

Companies' electricity. Main water. Esse cooker. Garage for 4 cars. Stabling, kennels. Fine brick terrace forming veritable sun trap. Tastefully laid-out gardens and grounds comprising formal rose garden and lily pond, rockeries, herbaceous borders, lawns, natural heath and woodland.

11 ACRES

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



FRONT ELEVATION

SUSSEX COAST  
IN A CHARMING OLD-WORLD VILLAGE AT THE FOOT OF THE DOWNS  
5 miles west of Brighton, 2 miles east of Worthing, 10 minutes from station.

### A DELIGHTFUL MODERNISED COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

set in a well-stocked garden of about 2 ACRES

4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge (see illustration), entrance lounge (with attractive brick fireplace), kitchen, usual offices. Detached maids' quarters of two rooms and kitchen. All main services. Garage.

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THOSE SEEKING A LABOUR-SAVING HOME OF PARTICULAR CHARM IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS, YET WITHIN EASY REACH OF TOWN AMENITIES.



LOUNGE

For further details apply: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277/7279 (4 lines).

### IN A PICTURESQUE PART OF SUSSEX

10 miles from Worthing and the Coast. Secluded position with southerly aspect.

### THIS MODERN AND VERY ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN-STYLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE



8 principal bed and dressing rooms (5 fitted lavatory basins), 3 bathrooms, 3 servants' rooms and bathroom, 4 charming reception rooms, sun loggia. Excellent domestic offices. Central heating.

LODGE. GARAGES 3 CARS.

GREENHOUSES.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF

ABOUT

6 1/2 ACRES

including ORCHARDS, KITCHEN

GARDEN, etc.

PRICE

£18,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION.



For further particulars apply: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton.

### SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Occupying a unique position with frontage of about 215 feet to Christchurch Harbour with its excellent boating and yachting facilities.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

This choice small Residential Property upon which the present owner has spent a considerable amount of money and now all in perfect condition.

7 principal and secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms including a unique central lounge with minstrels' gallery. Sun loggia facing Harbour, with look-out, subdivided into 3 rooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. PART CENTRAL HEATING.  
GARAGE.

Charming Gardens and Grounds with lawns, kitchen and fruit gardens, small orchard, the whole extending to an area of about

3 1/2 ACRES PRICE £9,750 FREEHOLD



For orders to view apply: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)  
Telephone: Bournemouth 6300 (Five lines)

## ESTATE

Kensington 1490  
Telegrams:  
"Estate, Harrods, London"

By order of the Executors.

**THE OLD MANOR,  
CHELSEWORTH, SUFFOLK**  
Lavenham Station 4½ miles, bus services to Ipswich, Sudbury  
and Bury St. Edmunds.



Gabled

**TUDOR FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

4 reception, 8 bed, dressing room, 2 bath. Main electricity, water supply, modern drainage. Stabling, garages 4 rooms over. Pair of picturesques Tudor cottages.

Old-world grounds, kitchen garden, 3 paddocks.

**About 6½ ACRES**

**CANT POSSESSION** of residence and grounds on completion.

For Sale privately or Auction May 30.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. BOARDMAN & OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk (Tel.: Sudbury 2247); HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 810.)

**OXSHOTT AND COBHAM** c.4

With views to Ranmore Common.



**MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**

in a high position on a private road, oak panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, model offices. Double garage, etc.

Beautiful grounds, artificial waterfalls, rockery, tennis lawns, soft fruit, kitchen gardens, small paddock.

**In all about 2½ ACRES**

**PRICE £10,000**

Including fixtures, fittings, curtains, linoleums, gas cooker, fridgidaire.

Enthusiastically recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

# HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

**OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE c.3  
IN NORTH HAMPSHIRE**

In one of the most favourite neighbourhoods, about 9 miles from Basingstoke, 2 miles from a main line station.



4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, linen room. Co.'s services, radiators. Garage, stabling. Well-matured garden, with excellent kitchen garden, in all about

**1¾ ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

**ONLY 15 MILES NORTH c.2**

Yet in unique position amid unspoilt country.



**SUBSTANTIAL & ATTRACTIVE HOUSE**  
3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting-room. All mains. Central heating. Garage 3. good outbuildings, and 2 cottages. Delightful gardens and 2 paddocks, in all **ABOUT 12 ACRES**

**For Sale Freehold. Vacant Possession**

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. FOWLER, Hertford, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

**ROSS ON WYE c.4**

Magnificent views which can never be spoilt.



**PICTURESQUE STONE AND BRICK  
RESIDENCE**

Entrance hall, 3 large reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual offices.

Co.'s water, electric light, telephone. Good garage. Picturesque garden with walled kitchen garden, lawns, etc.

**In all about 2 ACRES**

**Early Possession. PRICE £6,000**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

# OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet and Haslemere

**IN A LOVELY WOODED LOCALITY  
BETWEEN BYFLEET AND c.2  
WOKING, SURREY**

Fronting on to Common. Close to various golf courses.



**BLACKDOWN HOUSE, PYRFORD**

Well-placed Freehold Residential Property, with double carriage drive to imposing HOUSE OF CHARACTER, containing panelled hall, 3 panelled reception rooms, billiard room, loggia; winter garden; principal oak and a secondary staircase; 10 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, 4 baths, and complete offices.

ALL COMPANY'S SERVICES, CENTRAL AND DOMESTIC HOT WATER INSTALLATIONS. Stabling, garages, 2 cottages, substantial outbuildings. Inexpensive and well-timbered gardens and grounds with kitchen gardens and woodlands.

**In all about 5 ACRES  
For Sale by Auction**

at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, June 26, 1946, at 2.30 p.m., unless sold privately beforehand.

Solicitors: Messrs. EDELL & CO., Revenue House, 7 and 8, Poultry, E.C.2.

Particulars from the joint Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809); and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Regent 8222).

Preliminary Announcement.

**THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, c.4  
WINGRAVE, AYLESBURY, BUCKS**

Under 40 miles from London, in a favourite part.



**FASCINATING OLD PERIOD HOUSE**

Standing on high ground, facing south, with extensive views over beautiful country. Admirably suitable for a school or institution. Containing 4 reception, billiards room, 19 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, extensive offices. Main light and water. Garage and stabling. 4 cottages, together with gardens and grounds, extending

**In all to approximately 10 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD To be offered for Sale**  
by Auction in July next, unless previously sold by Private Treaty.

Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

# BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Amidst rural surroundings, about 6 miles from Bletchley, with fast service in about one hour.

**REGENCY PERIOD HOUSE**

with moated garden. 4 or 5 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main services, electric heating. Garage for 3 or 4 cars. Beautiful pleasure grounds with old moat, walled garden, fruit trees.

**In all about 3 ACRES**

Farm, at present let, covering about 104 acres.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

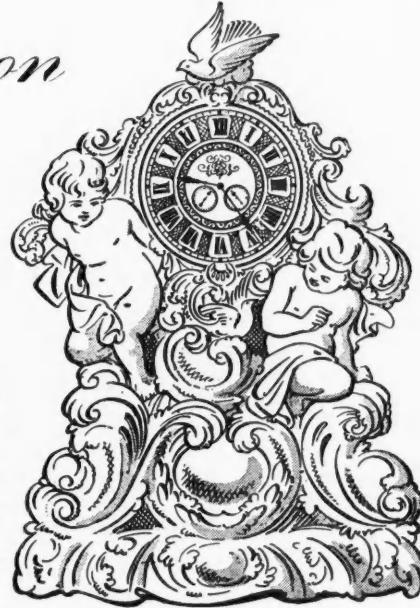
Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

c.3





Time on  
the  
Wing



"Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing"—so wrote the poet: but many women, looking in their glass, have thought of Time simply as an enemy to their youth and beauty. But Time holds no terrors for the woman who knows how to protect her beauty. Truly, it seems that Time brushes these women with a dove's gentle wing in passing, turning the sparkle of youth into the sophisticated charm of maturity. It is not accidental that such women use always Pomeroy Beauty Preparations.

*Pomeroy*

BEAUTY  
PREPARATIONS

London Salon: 174 New Bond Street, W.1

SKIN FOOD · BEAUTY MILK · CLEANSING CREAM · DAY CREAM · LIPSTICK  
POWDER · DATHOS · SAFADA HAND LOTION · · Prices from 18/- to 4/-



## BRYANT & MAY'S MATCHES

*British Matches  
for  
British Homes*



WORKS:—LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & LEEDS.

Over 10,000

satisfied customers

have purchased this new 1946  
low-priced, high-efficiency cleaner.  
Immediate delivery. Absolute  
Guarantee. Britain's Greatest  
Cleaner Bargain!

£9·19·6 Plus £2·9·11  
Purchase Tax

Post coupon for full particulars

**Fleet Electrics**

LTD. Britain's largest cleaner distributors

293, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Name.....

Address.....

CL.2.....

BIRMINGHAM LONDON  
108 New St. 319 Oxford St., W.1.

BRISTOL 16 Broadway, N.22  
201 Gloucester Rd.

CARDIFF 8 Crown Hill, Croydon

MANCHESTER 96 High St., Putney

NEWCASTLE 6 Oxford St., Newcastle

DERBY 22 Newgate St., Derby

HANLEY 72, Up., Parliament St., Hanley

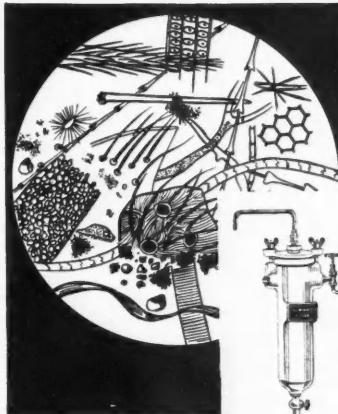
W. BROMWICH 310, High St., W. Bromwich

LEICESTER 101 London Rd.



*Bath* CABINET MAKERS  
AND ARTCRAFT LIMITED

CONTRACTORS FOR MODERN INTERIORS  
FURNISHINGS FOR SHIPS, HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES  
LOWER BRISTOL RD., BATH. London Showrooms: 4 CAVENDISH SQ., W.1



Unfiltered  
drinking water  
often looks like  
this!

Impurities and nasty things like this in your drinking water? If you could see it under the microscope as it comes from the cistern—you might be surprised. But there's a sure safeguard—the Berkefeld filter. Low in first cost, simple to install and maintain, it gives you the priceless certainty that your drinking water is always above suspicion.

Write for illustrated  
price list.  
Berkefeld Filters, Ltd., Dept. 65, Sardinia House, Kingsway, London.

BERKEFELD FILTERS

TELEPHONE  
27301 (20 LINES)

**DUNLOP & RANKEN LTD.**  
**FOR EVERYTHING**  
**IN STEEL**  
Head Office LEEDS

The Man of Affairs, returned from the chaos of war to life in an ordered society, will find among its comforts good footwear to his personal choice—

SHOES  
BY  
LOTUS

# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX No. 2575

MAY 24, 1946



*Harlip*

## THE HONOURABLE MRS. VICARY GIBBS

Mrs. Vicary Gibbs, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Hambro and widow of Captain the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Grenadier Guards, is to be married on May 29 to Captain the Hon. Andrew Elphinstone, younger son of Lord and Lady Elphinstone, and a nephew of Her Majesty the Queen. Mrs. Gibbs is Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth.

# COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:  
2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET  
COVENT GARDEN  
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London  
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENT AND  
PUBLISHING OFFICES:  
TOWER HOUSE  
SOUTHAMPTON STREET  
W.C.2.  
Telephone: Temple Bar 4363  
Telegrams: Advitos, Rand,  
London.



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland and Abroad 86s. 8d. Canada, 84s. 6d.

## STORM AT STEVENAGE

IT is already evident that one of the chief difficulties to be overcome in carrying out bold and "positive" plans for the dispersal and transfer of industrial populations will be a social one—that of persuading both those whom it is proposed to transfer or "decent," and those who are designated to receive them, that the transaction is to their mutual benefit. Already the plan to make Stevenage a New Town has been locally denounced as "an experiment intended to benefit the whole country at the exclusive expense of Stevenage." The holding of a referendum, on the other hand, is not of much use unless those who are coming to live at Stevenage are included—which they plainly cannot be.

Mr. Silkin's attitude, as displayed in his speech on the Second Reading of the New Towns Bill, may beg the question, but does it reasonably. He offers to adopt any locally sponsored scheme which is "as good as" the plan of the new town prepared by the Ministry. It is, of course, very easy to point out from a distance that the chaotic development already in train would, if allowed to persist, have caused changes much more unpleasant and undesirable to the established townsfolk than the ordered re-arrangement to which they can now look forward. But benevolent autocracy is by no means to everybody's taste, as those who have had a hand in the past in transferring slum populations to suburban housing estates have every reason to know. One fatal drawback to the old type of transfer was the homogeneous nature of the populations transferred, and this at any rate will be avoided if Mr. Silkin's plans prosper. He does not intend that his new towns shall become "dormitories consisting of members of one income group with no community life or civic sense." Stevenage may, in fact, be regarded as a sort of test case—a test not only of planning ability, but of administrative tact. There is no room for resentful hostility in any quarter if a happy and contented community is to develop.

Fortunately there does seem to be a growing conviction, even among people so nearly affected as the inhabitants of Stevenage, that the plans which threaten to disturb them are in the general interest—their own included. It is just as well; for such schemes cannot succeed on a basis of dragooning, and the evidence of the need for clearly defined and consistent policy with regard to the employment of land mounts up daily. Cases are continually coming to light in which local authorities rush in to lay up trouble for the future by ill-considered snatching at agricultural and market-gardening land—nobody's child—for their housing schemes. The theft is justified, of course, on grounds of urgency—which equally justifies the

rapid running up of rows of council houses without regard to the community needs of their inhabitants. Even the London County Council propose to soil their newly-turned leaf and blot their copybook once more by invading Professor Abercrombie's Green Belt (which they have accepted as essential) and building a dormitory town at Chessington. Elsewhere the claims of amenity and agriculture are being equally disregarded by proposed development. There may be more than one opinion as to the probable effects of the Leicester Corporation's plan for damming the Manifold Valley, but there can be only one as to the wisdom of waiting sufficiently long to allow the matter to be considered in its relation to the National Park Scheme. For the moment the House of Lords have secured a welcome delay by rejecting the Manifold Valley Bill, but an even lovelier valley is threatened with much less doubtful disaster in Wales, where the Usk at Llanover seems likely soon to be disfigured by a gigantic coal-driven power house and cooling towers—for which there are many alternative sites.

## THE LAMB

*H* E is so cold, this new-born lamb  
Who, spindle-legged beside his dam  
Looks up with innocent round eyes  
And bleats to dark unfriendly skies.

*Too soon he comes to wintry earth,  
This creature of the year's re-birth,  
He is too tender, young and small  
For biting wind and sleety squall.*

*On woolly legs that scarce obey  
In sudden joy he takes to play,  
With little happy skip and leap—  
And spring stirs faintly in her sleep.*

B. R. GIBBS.

## FARMERS' CONFERENCE

FOR the first time the representatives of farming organisations in thirty countries are meeting in London this week to decide how the farmers of the world can best support and strengthen the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations to ensure that plenty of food is produced for all. Even in the exceptional conditions of the aftermath of war a World Producers' Organisation can render excellent service. Governments and their departments move slowly, and often they are chary of making definite statements that may be uncomfortable for them and their political supporters. But a World Producers' Organisation can ensure that accurate information is made known everywhere, and that there is willing co-operation between the farmers of the world to meet the needs of the consumers of the world. Our visitors being hard-headed business men who have experienced the full force of agricultural depression and low prices after the last war, will no doubt press for stable world prices as an essential part of the production programme. Continuity of production is indeed vital to carrying out the Hot Springs nutrition policy. In this country farmers welcome the prospect of steady prices. Guaranteed prices rather than extravagant prices are the best basis for the confidence that ensures efficient and economical production.

## THE SEEING EYE

**T**HE Arts Inquiry sponsored by the Dartington Hall Trustees (Oxford, 10s. 6d.), and Sir Charles Reilly's proposal for organising a National Amenities Council, are products of the increasingly widespread realisation that facts alone will not build a better world—or at least one better to see. One reason why this age is always uncomfortably conscious of the eighteenth century having somehow done things better than us, in spite of our vastly greater knowledge, is that there was then a single comprehensive method ("tradition") of living, of designing and making everything, from parks and palaces to pots and pans, based on a way of seeing that in its turn was founded on a generally accepted set of ethical and aesthetic values. To-day neither that singleness of outlook nor certainty of sight exists, and the problem is how to create an equally effective

visual culture and to bring it to bear as effectively on a greater range of activities. The *Arts Inquiry* rightly recognises that wide appreciation of works of art is the prerequisite to a general diffusion of visual taste and outlines a policy covering exhibitions, education and patronage, in which two principal points have to some extent been realised by the recent establishment of a Council of Industrial Design and the Arts Council. The creation of an enlightened public opinion would be one of the objects of the National Amenities Council through lectures and publications. There is room among the various bodies concerned in preserving, maintaining and prohibiting this and that for one devoted to proselytising generally on behalf of the fundamentals of good taste. Already the Council for Visual Education is laying foundations for this at the most effective level with its school exhibitions, and deserves wide support. For the exercising of the eye should be begun young.

## COVENTRY AND THE BROADS

TWO appeals recently launched have particular claims on readers of COUNTRY LIFE. The particulars published of the Coventry Cathedral Reconstruction Fund show that the gross capital sum required is £1,200,000, of which the cost of the new Cathedral itself, over £400,000, is assured from the War Damage Commission. Of the remainder, the greater part is needed for the Christian Service Centre, the foundation of which, with the union at Coventry of the Anglican and Free Church congregations, makes this a new kind of cathedral. Through the Centre the Churches are forging an instrument to make their united influence a normal part of modern life through education, the arts (including music and singing) and social welfare. The Fund, to which the King and Queen have given £500, is one to evoke the generosity of all who look to the spirit working more actively in the materialism of modern life, and, in view of its long-term scope, is appropriate for legacies and covenants as well as direct gifts. The other appeal is for the preservation of Hickling and Horsey Broads, so celebrated among nature lovers. Hickling, a property of 600 acres, has already been bought by the Norfolk Naturalists' Trust, but £15,000 is needed by the National Trust to endow and maintain it, and another £5,000 is needed to buy Horsey. The Pilgrim Trust, which helped to buy Hickling, has promised £5,000, and an anonymous giver has provided £1,000. So £14,000 remains to be raised. The Norfolk Broads are unique; they have given pleasure to thousands, and that pleasure depends on a continuance of the same wise and devoted guardianship which they have hitherto enjoyed.

## A PASSING INCIDENT

AS long as golf exists those behind will always think that those in front take an unconscionable time a-putting, and will sometimes ask to go through, as a rule with consequent irritation to all concerned. These things, however, happen very seldom in important tournaments, and so an incident in the Dunlop Southport tournament has caused a good deal of comment. Henry Cotton, finding that the couple in front of him, despite a clear course, were going at what by all accounts was a funeral pace, asked to go through, and he and his large gallery passed on accordingly. As far as we know such a thing has only once occurred before, in an Amateur Championship at Sandwich when the then reigning champion was leisurely that a rather fire-eating player behind goaded to desperation, made a similar demand. In this recent instance it seems certain that the couple in front did go slow; otherwise Cotton could never have caught them with his large gallery which must have a restraining effect. We may therefore feel a good deal of sympathy with him, but we may also think that it would have been more discreet to endure rather than take a step having a necessarily disturbing effect on the players passed. Slow play carried to excess is an abominable nuisance, but this is a crime of which professional golfers are very seldom guilty. If this incident has a stirring effect it may turn out to have been justified, but it is a pity that it happened.



"WHERE DEWDROPS PEARL THE WOOD BLUEBELLS"

## A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

**Major C. S. JARVIS**

IT is a rare, if not unique, experience to re-visit one's fishing haunts of long ago and find that they have improved during the years which locusts and other pests have been consuming. On all of the rivers in which I fish there has been a reduction in the size limit owing to falling off of stock and condition, and in some sad cases, owing to pollution or excessive drainage, the streams have ceased to exist as fishing waters altogether. It was therefore a heartening experience to be at Blagdon on the opening days of this season and, having negotiated the Highland gradients over the Mendips, find oneself in the equally Highland atmosphere at the fishing hut where the Scottish clan under Angus McLaughlan hold out in their West of England fastness. In connection with the aforesaid Highland gradients, which in parts seem like one in five, I would suggest that in these days, when most people are driving war-weary cars, it is better, perhaps, if one is advancing from the south, to give the Mendips a miss in baulk, and outflank them by carrying out an infiltration into the valley by way of Axbridge.

I imagine that most fishermen visit Blagdon at some time during their angling lives and, as there would seem to be no hard and fast rules about the moods of the trout in the lake, it depends entirely on one's luck whether one becomes a Blagdon addict or not. The drawback to Blagdon is that the natural feeding in the water is so plentiful and of such excellent quality that the trout devote a very short period of the day to their meals, and it is a matter of chance whether one presents them with a lure at a time when they are disposed

to take. One may strike a period of three days when, although every condition seems propitious, thirty hours of incessant casting yields not one single fish, or one may, as was the experience on this visit, kill on two occasions three trout in about fifteen minutes, the majority of which were in the neighbourhood of three and a half pounds. Such quarters of an hour are sufficiently rare to live in the memory, for there is only one word which adequately describes a Blagdon trout—perfection. If anyone should bring into the hut a lank, big-headed black monster, such as figure sometimes in other waters, I think Angus McLaughlan would take to his bed with a severe bout of melancholia.

\* \* \*

ONE of my recollections of the little peculiarities of Blagdon is that it seems to be a water where the goddess of chance whenever possible favours the tyro to the discomfiture of the old hand. I recall a visit to the lake twenty years ago when the keeper pointed out a man casting from a boat nearby and told me that, though he was a first-class fisherman, he had been on the water on that occasion for five days without getting a trout. At that moment I noticed that someone in the boat was playing a fish, and said that the unfortunate man's luck had turned at last.

"No, it hasn't—it's taken a turn for the worse," said the keeper, after looking at the

boat through his glasses. "It's his chauffeur that has the fish on; he took him out with him to-day, and the chauffeur didn't want to go as he hates fishing. And," he added as the fish was netted, "as far as I can see that trout's about five pounds in weight"—and it was.

On this occasion Blagdon lived up to its reputation in this respect, for a preparatory schoolboy, being initiated into the craft of fly-fishing by a highly-skilled father, came in at the close of day with three magnificent trout, while the parent had nothing to show for his labours and to prove to his son that he really *was* a fisherman. Another boat on the lake was occupied by that not-uncommon type of married couple which exists in the angling world—the mad keen and experienced husband and the not-so-keen, but dutiful and willing-to-sacrifice-herself wife. When I left the water regretfully at the early hour of 4 p.m. on the second day, with the fish rising freely, the wife had already taken six trout, one of which, I think, was the record for the new-born season, and the husband had one—the smallest.

\* \* \*

WHILE warming myself over the open fire during the tea interval after four hours in a north-east wind, I looked through the bound records, which go back to the opening of the fishery, and checked my impressions of my previous visits to Blagdon, the first of which was in the very early days of its existence. I was not surprised to discover that my memory had exaggerated my various bags on other days in the past, but was considerably surprised and gratified to find that the catch

of 1946—seven fish totalling nearly twenty pounds to two rods—was better as regards size and numbers than anything I had achieved before.

ACCORDING to our local Press a recently demobilised soldier, who lives in the New Forest, is taking up the old calling of professional snake-catcher, and apparently he appointed himself to the post and was not directed to it by the Ministry of Labour. This deplorable spirit of independence and desire to be the master of one's fate must be eliminated if the brave new world is to be as brave as is intended, as the next thing this insubordinate captain of his soul will do will be to try to build his own cottage. The snake-catcher has made a contract with the Zoological Gardens to supply adders at 4s. each, grass snakes at 2s. and slow worms at 1s., and his first consignment of sixty-five adders has already been despatched. As one who has lost many parcels through theft on the railways recently, I shall obtain much satisfaction if the next consignment of reptiles is stolen in transit, and the sneak thief, hoping for whisky or some highly-priced foodstuffs, puts his hand into a box containing clusters of incensed adders. Now that the profession of snake-catching is once more established I shall suggest to those kind friends of mine, who own moors in Yorkshire and Scotland, that in future they paste on the boxes of grouse, which never reach me, a label with the words "live adders," instead of the customary printed one showing grouse and the date they were shot.

I do not regret the war on the adder, though there are some reptile lovers who make out a case for him as they say he never attacks, but merely defends himself, which of course is quite correct. This, however, is not much consolation to the man who treads on one inadvertently and has a leg the size of a tree trunk as the result, nor is the argument acceptable to the owner of a dog that is very near death with a head like a football; and the

number of dogs bitten by adders every year in these viperish haunts is very considerable. I do regret, however, the loss of our grass snakes and slow worms, the slow worm particularly as he is so useful in the garden and, owing to his habit of lying fast asleep in the centre of a footpath on the first warm day in spring when the uninstructed in reptile life set forth to look for primroses, his numbers seem to be steadily on the wane. I think it is a matter of four years since I saw a slow worm and there was one who used to attempt suicide regularly every spring by lying out on the car track leading to my garage.

I THINK my London evacuee garden boy was responsible for his disappearance; as my attempts to teach this youth a few elementary facts about our reptiles were so unsuccessful that I decided my calling in life was not that of instructor in anything. He had killed a particularly well-marked adder in the orchard, which he hung on the branch of a tree, and the following day I found an old grass snake friend of mine making a tour round the tomatoes in the greenhouse. I called the youth up and, having sung the praises of the grass snake as a harmless pest exterminator, I pointed out the difference between the two reptiles—the plain greenish-brown back of the grass snake as opposed to the heavily-marked black zig-zag down that of the adder, and the very conspicuous yellow collar of the first, which the poisonous reptile lacks. The following morning the boy announced he had killed a very large adder indeed, and produced the grass snake which had posed for exhibition purposes the day before!

DURING a conversation the other evening about the songs of birds, a friend regretted that there are two who are seldom, if ever, given credit for being recognised songsters—the goldfinch and the bullfinch. The former, who

sings constantly during the late spring and summer, usually takes up his stand at the top of a small tree in the vicinity of his nest, and his very high-pitched, but musical, song is not unlike that of the canary, though it is on a reduced scale as regards volume and length of the piece. The bullfinch, on the other hand, is a bass, or perhaps contralto is a better description, and, as the bird is extremely shy and has tuneful voice very low or almost *sotto voce*, I doubt if many listeners have noticed his queer little song among the babel of bird voices from the woodland. Until I inherited a caged bullfinch, I had no idea that the bird posed as a songster, and was under the impression that his only note was a plaintive whistle.

As so many people have strong views about caged birds I repeat that I inherited my captive bullfinch, and that, shortly after he became my property, I put the cage on the veranda with the door open. On two or three occasions he flew out into the garden and was out of sight for about ten minutes, but as he always returned in a great hurry, and seemed to be delighted to find himself home again, I came to the conclusion that the great big world beyond was too big for him.

AS we went on to tell bird stories I recalled that some years ago there was an account in an Irish newspaper of a riverside house where kingfishers were constantly killing themselves by flying at a certain window. These fatalities always occurred at the same window, and on the occasions when there was bright sunlight toward evening, and it was discovered ultimately that a mirror on the other side of the room was responsible for the accidents. Apparently the westering sun, shining through the window on to the looking-glass, reflected and exaggerated the charms of some desirable vista of fishing waters which attracted the birds as, when the sideboard complete with mirror was moved to the other end of the room, the kingfishers ceased to commit suicide.

## NIGHTS WITH THE BADGER

By ARTHUR BROOK

Illustrated with Flash-light Photographs by the Author

NOT so long ago, the badger was looked upon as uncommon in these islands. In those days, however, less interest was taken in the animal, so that it was undoubtedly more overlooked than rare. The chief interest then was in the cruel sport of badger-baiting, which is fortunately now illegal. Unfortunately, however, it is still legal to dig out these animals, notwithstanding the cruelty to the badger and to the dogs which take part in the proceedings.

For the most part the badger is comparatively harmless, although an occasional one will raid a fowlhouse. It has also been accused of killing lambs, but I have never had definite proof of this.

During the very many nights which I have spent watching these interesting animals I have never seen them attempt to interfere with a lamb. Indeed, I have seen young lambs lying near the mouth of a badger sett, and a badger walk out within a few feet of them, neither side taking notice of the other.

Much has been written regarding the time of year at which the badger mates. It can now be stated that this takes place during August. Miss Frances Pitt has witnessed it and written about it in COUNTRY LIFE (September 4, 1942). I, too, have seen it and have come within an ace of obtaining photographic proof. One pair made a noise which reminded me of mating ferrets.

Badgers are born in February and March, but I should say that the majority come



A PAIR OF BADGERS AT THEIR SETT. A photograph taken during the mating period

in the former month, and earlier than many naturalists realise.

On February 12, this year, there were dug from a sett in Wales four young badgers, about four or five days old, and the sow. The boar was also in the sett, but escaped. Two or three cubs is usual in a litter; four is not common, and I should say that five is a rarity. I do not think that the badger breeds every year. It certainly does not in all cases. For six years I watched one sett very carefully and only three litters were reared.

There was no mistaking the boar at this

sett. He was a huge fellow—Old Bill we named him—and the largest wild badger I have ever seen. I have seen a dead badger of 44 lb., but Old Bill could, I feel sure, have given him the better part of 10 lb. During the years I knew this giant he always used the same hole.

"How long does the badger live?" is a question I have been asked several times. I should say that the average is 15 years. Old Bill was somewhat older than this when I last saw him.

It was in 1930 when in company with my daughter that I first saw him. He was a very fine

animal then, and about three years old. I saw him a number of times each year until the end of 1936.

I was then away from the locality until August, 1944. One night during that month my daughter and I again visited the sett and watched from different viewpoints. We were both very pleased, not to say a little surprised, to see Old Bill appear—but what a change! Still the same giant-frame—there was no mistaking that—but he was looking very moth-eaten and gaunt. I have not seen him since, so that probably he has gone the way of his ancestors.

One August night in 1943 I visited a sett for the first time. After fixing the camera and flashlight outfit, I sat down to wait for the badgers. The blackbirds had finished their noisy good-night; tawny owls were answering one another from the many hillside woods; little owls were calling; and the occasional cry of a hunting barn-owl together with the cooing of wood-pigeons was to be heard. Altogether it felt good to be alive.

I was watching with amusement the antics of a pair of wood mice when two badgers silently appeared a few yards below me. They were moving, noses to the ground, along a well-worn track. I have taken a number of trip-wire flashlight photographs of badgers on the prowl away from the sett, and invariably they have their noses to the ground.

The hole over which I had fixed my outfit was on a



"A FEW MINUTES LATER A BADGER APPEARED AT THE HOLE WHICH I HAD FOCUSED AND I SECURED MY PICTURE"



OLD BILL, THE LARGEST BADGER THE AUTHOR HAS SEEN. IT LIVED AT LEAST 15 YEARS

steep bank, and I happened to look towards it to see if there were any signs of a badger there. Then I glanced up to a hole near the skyline, and was astonished to see a large animal, for all the world like a wolf, standing there. I had not heard it approach and certainly did not think it had come out of the hole.

I had a pair of field-glasses with me, but



A GAME OF LEAP-FROG. BADGERS AT PLAY AT THE MOUTH OF THEIR SETT

I did not think that they would be of much use as the light had almost gone. I quietly raised them, however, and had got them almost level with my eyes when the creature—a sheepdog—gave a deep growl and rushed down-hill straight for me. I immediately stood up, holding my thumb on the switch ready to let off the flash (which happened to be a rather large one of powder) and said "Getcher." At the sound of my voice the dog put on its brakes, slithered a few yards, turned tail and went back up the slope at speed. Although there was no breeze the hair at the back of my head seemed to have lifted somewhat.

When the intruder had gone I thought "No prospect now of a picture to-night," but in a few minutes four badgers came out from where the animal had been standing, as though nothing had happened. A few minutes later a badger appeared at the



COLLECTING BRACKEN FOR A BED

If the badgers place their bedding outside the hole to air, it is said to be a sure sign of a fine day



A TRIP-WIRE PHOTOGRAPH OF A BADGER, NOSE TO GROUND, ON THE PROWL

hole which I had focused, and I secured my picture.

Some days afterwards I was passing the same sett when I met a shepherd and with him was a sheepdog, or rather bitch. I recognised her, and the shepherd told me that she was in the habit of paying periodical night-time visits to the badger sett.

When waiting quietly in the gloaming I would sometimes hear the rush of heavy bodies in the bushes, then the startled and angry grunt of a badger as it dashed for the nearest hole with the bitch in pursuit. She could easily have overtaken the badger, but she never did. She was too wise or she would have received a lesson which would not have been soon forgotten.

The only reason for her dash at me of which I can think—for we became on the best of terms—is that the lenses of the field-glasses must have reflected what light there was and that she mistook the lenses for the eyes of a badger.

Early one morning in October, 1943, I was passing a badger's sett, on my way to visit a trip-wire, when I saw two bundles of bracken, which the animals had placed outside the holes to air. This is said to be a sure sign of a fine day, and it certainly was on this occasion, although the weather was unsettled at the time. Having some fine wire with me I fixed it at the back of one of the bundles. Later in the day I fixed the camera and flash, so that should the badger move the bracken it would take its own picture.

That night at 8.10 I was standing on the local railway station, waiting for the train, when

I saw a flash from the direction of the sett. The badger had obliged.

Badgers travel abroad all through the year. In winter they do not go so far from home, and they sleep more, but they do not hibernate. They have a very keen sense of smell, and good hearing, but poor eyesight.

Photographing these animals is an exciting sport and, providing certain precautions are taken, not a difficult one. The sett should be approached upwind. The photographer should not walk about on top of it or sit where the slightest sound can be heard by the badgers, who know the difference between the movements of a human being and an animal. Should a tree be convenient this makes a good observation post.

A hide should not be used. The observer will require all the vision possible at the time when these animals usually appear, and on nine nights out of ten the wind may be in the wrong direction.

On some nights, after taking every precaution and under conditions apparently favourable, you may not see a single badger; yet on others when things do not appear too good, you may see half a dozen or more.



WHAT WAS THAT? I THINK I HAD BETTER TURN BACK

## COLLECTING SEA SNAKES—I

## IN SIAMESE WATERS

By MALCOLM SMITH

EVENTS in the Far East last year brought sea snakes into unusual prominence, for in the tropical waters of the oriental region they have their home. Many letters have reached me, even quite recently, enquiring about their habits, and particularly of the chances of the men still out there being bitten by them when bathing. It is a reasonable question, for all the sea snakes are poisonous. The answer is that there is no danger. They do not attack man. There is no record of a swimmer ever having been bitten by one. The people who suffer are the native fisherfolk who accidentally grasp or tread upon them when sifting out the piles of fish that the nets have brought to their boats.

When I lived in Siam I became interested in sea snakes, partly because so little was known about them. A field of exploration and research that was almost untrodden lay before me. Museums were poor in material; in private collections they hardly existed—it is astonishing how many people in different parts of the world make a hobby of bottling snakes. Yet it was known that the oriental seas, from India and China to the north coast of Australia, abounded with them. On calm days, from the deck of a steamer they could be seen, often in thousands, basking in the sun on the surface of the water. They preferred the coastal areas; they were seldom met many miles from land; in the vicinities of the estuaries of the great rivers they were particularly numerous. The problem was how to catch them.

Then I remembered the fisher folk and to them I went for help. The result exceeded my wildest expectations. Sea snakes were sent to me not in ones and twos or even in dozens, but literally in hundreds. In return for an occasional gift of money I received every week two or three 5-gallon jars filled with live sea snakes. They were part of the fisher folks' daily catch. Under ordinary circumstances they would have been picked up by the tail and flung back into the

sea; now they went into my jars. When the catch of fish went up to Bangkok they went with them and reached me the same day. They travelled well, for sea snakes, being air breathers like all snakes, will live quite comfortably out of water.

To sort them into species the jars were emptied of their contents on to my study floor, and when a big catch had arrived the whole room would be a welter of wriggling snakes. I received, of course, many more specimens of the common kinds than I wanted, but there was no alternative. The fishermen could not make the selection. Many species of sea snakes also resemble one another so closely that it requires a careful examination to distinguish between them.

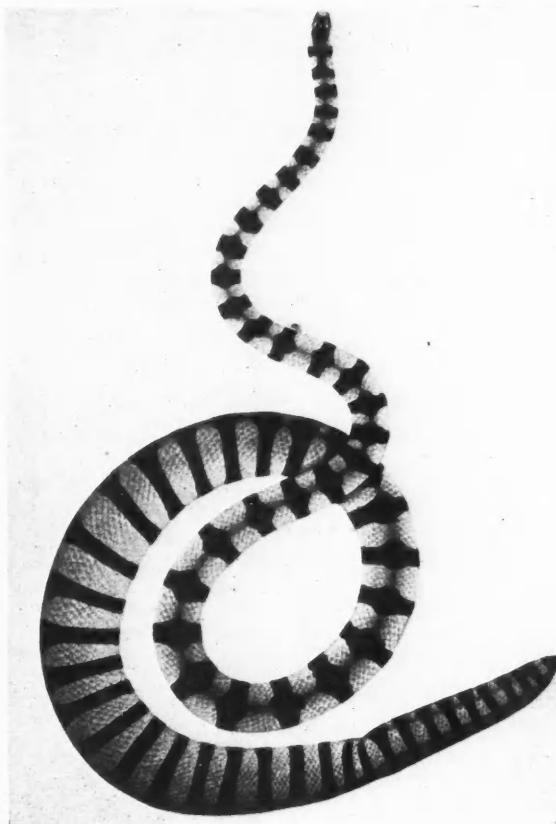
In later years, when I was visiting other parts of the East, the same methods with the fishermen were adopted and with equal success. In that way a large collection was built up. Others were obtained by exchange until finally nearly all the known species had been acquired. The collection is now in the British Museum (Natural History) at South Kensington.

There is no difficulty in recognising a sea snake; its flat, paddle-shaped tail, an adaptation for aquatic life, is possessed by no other snake. But sea snakes are not the only snakes found in salt water. Many of the river-haunting, estuarine-loving species are carried out to sea by the tides. There are records of both the adder and the grass snake having been met off our coasts. A grass snake was once taken in the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles from the shore, none the worse for its prolonged bath in salt water.

There are 53 species of sea snake known. Scientifically they are divided into two groups, namely, those that have ventral shields and can crawl on land and spend a good deal of their time out of water (the *Laticaudinae*) and those without ventral shields, or with the shields so small that they are of no use for crawling, that live an entirely aquatic life (the *Hydrophinae*). To the latter group belong most of the species. In their native element they are active and graceful swimmers; on land they are helpless, wriggling and sliding about in their efforts to progress, but unable to move in any particular direction. Except for an occasional individual stranded by the tide, they are never seen on land.

Sea snakes feed upon fish. Some species hunt their prey by day; others have nocturnal habits and, like moths that fly to a candle, are attracted by a light held over the water after dark. They will take bait at the end of a line. An angler in the Philippines, fishing after dark with salt pork as bait, records that on one occasion he pulled up nothing but sea snakes for several hours, and finally went home in disgust. Those species with small heads and long and slender fore-bodies feed mainly upon eels. I have watched them in the Gulf of Siam, when the water was clear and the bottom could be seen 15 or 20 feet below, systematically quartering the ocean floor, visiting in turn every rock and stone and clump of weed in search of their food.

There are no very large sea snakes. The record is 9 feet 2 inches. Stokes' sea snake, found in Australian waters, attains a length of 6 feet and the thickness of a man's leg; it is the



THE BLACK-BANDED SEA SNAKE. FROM THE HARDWICKE COLLECTION OF SKETCHES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

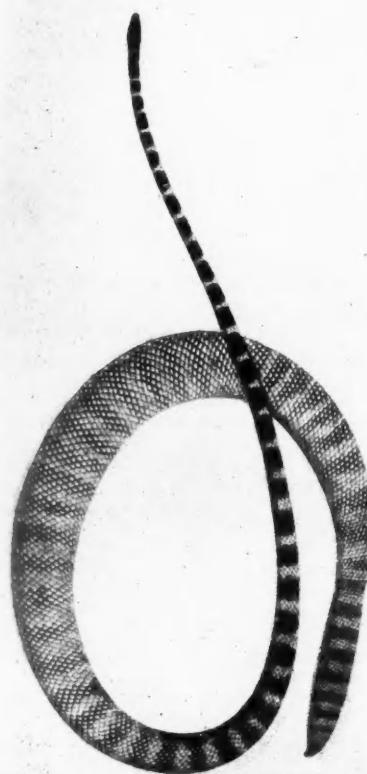
most massive sea snake known. But the majority of the species do not exceed 4 feet in length.

All the sea snakes are poisonous, but we know little about the effects of venom of most of the species, the reason being that people who are bitten seldom seek medical advice, so that no record can be made. Most of our knowledge concerning the venom comes from laboratory experiments.

The bite of the *Hydrophinae* is much more deadly than that of the *Laticaudinae*. The venom of the grey sea snake (*Enhydrina schistosa*), by far the commonest species found in oriental waters, has been shown in the laboratory to be considerably more deadly than that of the cobra. Experiments in India with live species of *Hydrophis* have demonstrated that fowls succumb to their bite in a few minutes. Of the many sea snakes sent to me in Bangkok, only a small proportion could be preserved as specimens. The rest had to be killed and thrown away. From one species, namely Hardwicke's sea snake (*Lapemis hardwickei*), of which I received a large number, the venom was extracted and then dried and crystallised and stored in sealed test tubes. At that time nothing was known of its properties. Experiments made with it some years later showed it to be highly toxic, guinea pigs dying from a minute dose in a few minutes.

On the other hand the Japanese pearl divers off the north coast of Australia are often bitten by species of the *Laticaudinae* on which they may tread, and they suffer no great inconvenience. After a few hours of sickness and headache they are all right again. It is recorded that the children in the Fijis and other islands of Oceania, where species of *Laticauda* are common, have no fear of them and handle them freely.

(To be concluded)



THE SLENDER-NECKED SEA SNAKE.  
(HARDWICKE COLLECTION)

# THE COUNTRY CRAFT OF PARGETTING

Written and Illustrated by ELIZABETH HARVEY

**I**N the quiet villages and towns of Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffolk are still to be seen examples of one of England's most pleasing and satisfactory country crafts. It may take the form of a simple band of relief decoration running the length of a cottage wall, or of formal pricked-out all-over designs, or of more ambitious scroll-work and birds and beasts of fantastic origin.

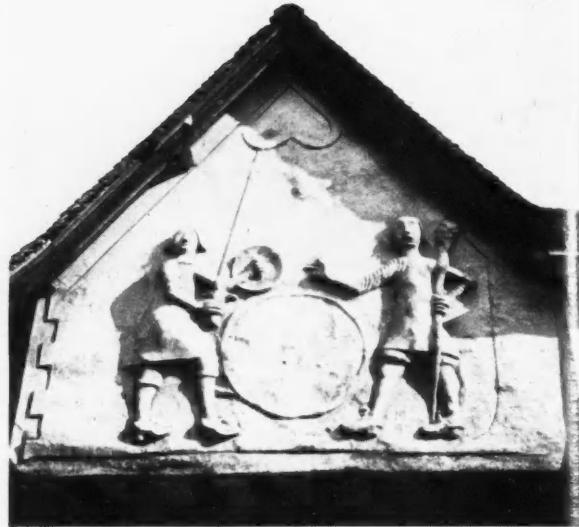
This art is known as pargetting, or parget-work, though few people talk about it nowadays. The word probably derives from the Latin *paries*, a wall, and seems to have stood for the wall itself and what covered it, for Spenser wrote: "Gold was the parget and the ceiling light . . ." while Ben Jonson wrote: "She's above fifty too, and pargets."

By the end of the fifteenth century, wattle-and-daub had established itself as a building medium in England, but it was not until Henry VIII engaged Italian workmen that the full decorative possibilities of plaster were revealed. As soon as the beauties of plaster-work were realised, however, it became the rage, reaching its fullest expression in the seventeenth century and lingering on in out-of-the-way places until the eighteenth.

It is true that Nash "found us all brick and left us all plaster" and that he and other

Regency architects used plaster for outside work with beautiful effect, but it was always in flat, plain expanses for purposes of concealment. The moulding of plaster into elaborate designs on outer walls hardly survived the eighteenth century and was always extremely localised in its application.

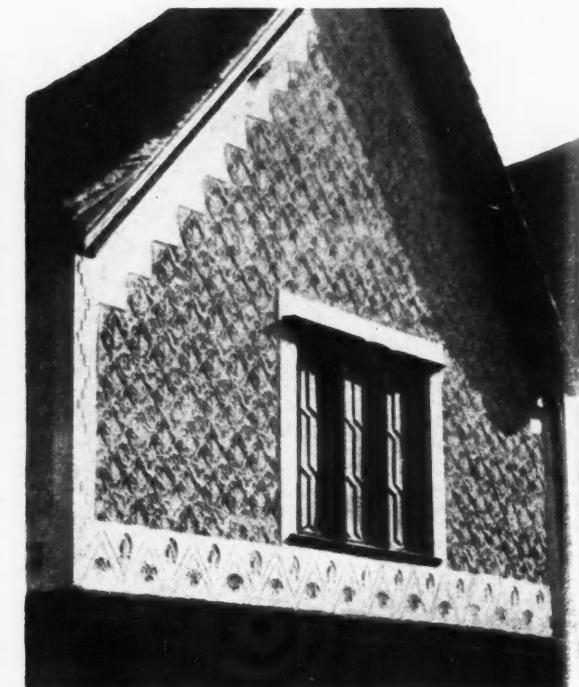
In early days the problem of inside wall-coverings was inadequately met. Wealthy households could employ tapestries, but for most people the bare stone-work had to suffice. Whitewashing, however, had come in before the fifteenth century and offered some solution; Westminster Hall was whitewashed for the coronation of Edward I. In the sixteenth century the inside walls of large houses were panelled half-way up and then finished with tapestries or pargetting. Ceilings and cornices were becoming more and more richly ornamented and experiments in the use of plaster



LIFE-SIZE FIGURES IN PARGE-WORK ON THE SUN INN AT SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX



TWO OTHER EXAMPLES ON THE SUN INN, SAFFRON WALDEN



DECORATION ON A 17th-CENTURY HOUSE AT CLARE, SUFFOLK

were widespread, even the floors at Moreton Hall in Cheshire, being made in that material.

All over England fine examples of interior plaster-work are to be seen, but it is almost entirely in the eastern counties that example of pargetting have survived in exterior decoration. Although plaster is not the most durable of materials and although the art seems to have been practised only on cottages and smallish houses, a certain amount of very fine work is still in existence. One hears, too, of much that has been destroyed even in recent years.

Such work is a relic of the days when local craftsmen put their materials to good and individualistic uses. Even the simple art of ordinary plastering is said to be one that is losing ground, and it is difficult to imagine a country builder putting patterns into his plaster work in this self-conscious age. Some of these old designs, it is true, were conservatively inherited and handed down and were special to a very circumscribed area.

Various tools, such as ingenuity suggested,



(Left) PARGETTING ON AN OLD HOUSE AT BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE

(Right) THE ANCIENT HOUSE, OR SPARROW HOUSE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

(Below) DECORATION IN PLASTER ON THE BACK OF THE SPARROW HOUSE

were used to make the patterns on the wet plaster. Pricked incisions done with a pointed stick over the entire wall space were fairly common and so was the herring-bone done with an implement having an edge running in zigzag lines. The same tool was used for a basket-work pattern. Flowing swirls and scalloped fans were among the many other designs contrived by plasterers to cover up a bare expanse. Often, too, surfaces were divided into rectangular panes, sometimes left plain in contrast to the patterned dividing bands, or again pricked or otherwise ornamented while the dividing spaces were left bare. Sometimes recessed designs were obtained by the application of wooden templates.

These were the more orthodox methods of pargeting, but the individual workman was free to indulge in flights of fancy and frequently did so. Delicate running patterns, scroll work, strange birds, beasts and flowers conventionalised or suggested by Nature are often found, executed with pleasant, apt, if untaught, skill. One of the most effective examples of pargetting is that on a house by the church at Clare, in Suffolk. Here the design is childishly simple and effective, the available spaces being admirably filled with ingenious conventionalised flower-patterns in fairly high relief, the panels divided by ovolو mouldings.

Plaster decorations on the Sun Inn at Saffron Walden, Cromwell's headquarters in 1646, are very fine indeed, ambitious and successful. Dated 1676, the work is still in perfect condition. On the various gables of the low buildings are life-size figures, birds, fruit and flowers naturalistically and cleverly arranged, and on the end gables are repeated all-over patterns.

One of the most elaborate and interesting examples of pargetting is to be found on the famous Sparrow House in the Buttermarket at Ipswich. This Sparrow family, to whom the house belonged for three centuries, must have



been an original and amusing one, for the inscription over their family vault in St. Lawrence's church is *Nidus passerum*, a nest of sparrows. There was a well-founded tradition in the Sparrow family that Charles II was hidden in this house after the battle of Worcester.

Although to-day it is a bookshop, parts of its very ancient interior may be seen. Plaster work ornamentation in high relief, swags of exotic fruits, formal vases of flowers and so on decorate the whole of the front of the building and a good deal of the back. Under the beautiful

windows with their carved frames are panels representing Europe, Africa, Asia and America, symbols of Ipswich's extensive foreign trade in the seventeenth century. On another part of the house Atlas supports the globe, while below are groups taken from classical mythology. Even the spaces above the dormer windows are decorated in the same high relief and the whole thing is a superb expression of Rococo feeling.

There is another good example of pargetting at Newport in Essex, on a house called, like so many more all over the country, Nell Gwyn's House. It used to be an inn where people, including Nell Gwyn, would stop on their way to the races at Newmarket. It is a beautiful house with a shell porch and the decorations take the form of festoons of ribbons and branches of trees, while a long festoon of branches with fruits runs the whole length of the front.

In unexpected places in East Anglia one comes across scraps of pargetting. A wheatsheaf design, for instance, decorates the wall above the entrance of a dignified farm-house near Framlingham; a band of parget decoration runs the length of two humble, plastered cottages just outside Yoxford in Suffolk; fairly intricate panels of conventional design ornament the upper part of a house, now shops, in the main street of Hertford. Also in Hertfordshire, in the village of Ashwell, there is on the front of a small cottage some quite elaborate scroll-work embellishment, the pattern including a fantastic dolphin and the date 1681. At Lavenham the overhanging upper storey of a cottage is decorated with a neat, elegant and well-preserved parget-work plaque. At Wivenhoe, on the Colne estuary, four and a half miles from Colchester, there is some notable pargetting in a street south of the church.

Examples can be discovered in many other East Anglian and Hertfordshire villages, and the art of pargetting breaks out again, though more rarely, in Devon.



NELL GWYN'S HOUSE AT NEWPORT, ESSEX



PARGETTING ON A HOUSE AT HERTFORD

# ROUSHAM OXFORDSHIRE—II

THE PROPERTY OF  
MR. T. COTTRELL-DORMER

*The library, in one of the wings added 1738-40 for Gen. James Dormer by William Kent, was redecorated as a drawing-room for Sir Charles Cottrell-Dormer in 1764 with elaborate plaster-work by Thomas Roberts of Oxford.*

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

(Left) 1.—ANTINOUS. Lead statue in west wing

(Right) 1a.—THE CYMBAL PLAYER. Lead statue in east wing

TO obtain Kent's services when he was at the height of his reputation you had apparently to bring pressure to bear on him through his patron and master. Writing from Rousham in 1741, when old and ailing, General Dormer says, rather pathetically: "I hope Lord Burlington does not forget his word; if Kent can be persuaded to come I shall take it very kindly."

But when the great man was prevailed on to take a jaunt from Burlington House, quite another Mr. Kent than the Palladian architect was apt to emerge: a painter alert to the irregular charms of the "picturesque," as it was beginning to be called; a romantic, conscious of the illicit appeal of "barbarous Gothic," and not averse to a pass at Vanbrughian Baroque. At Rousham he doubtless thought he was showing delicate appreciation of the old house by putting ogee niches

and mullioned windows in his otherwise classical wings, and a fantastic Mauresque vaulted ceiling in the drawing-room contained by the westernmost of them (Fig. 4). A generation later Horace Walpole had so far progressed in Gothic scholarship as to observe that Kent had here "stuck as close as he could to Gothic." The interesting thing is that Kent should have deviated into Gothic at all. Yet towards the end of his career he did so quite freely. At Rousham, as we shall see later, he adorned the distant prospect from the garden with a Gothic structure known as the Cuttle Mill, and was responsible for the castellation of the roof of the house and its crowning with the ogee turret at the top of the north tower.

This latter process is illustrated by the old photograph of the north front (Fig. 3) before it was remodelled during last century.



Now the original arrangement, with two shallow wings and a central porch-tower, is entirely altered. The small mullioned windows have been replaced by large Victorian Tudor lights and bay windows, the recesses flanking the porch been filled in, and the porch masked by an added tower in front of it rising above Kent's cupola. The result, while providing large rooms with ample windows to the view northwards, makes nonsense of Kent's wings which, in the old photograph, are seen to have been cleverly related and linked to the Jacobean front. The string course at first-floor level was carried through in the cresting, capped by faceted balls, of the low passages and continued across the wings; and the cornice of the wings corresponded in level to the second-floor string course. Altogether a neat and sensitive design, in which the rectangular wings with their bay windows effectively bracketed the square shapes of the old front. Now the levels of the centre are altered and its plate-glass windows look blind in contrast to the delicate frames of Kent's in the wings.

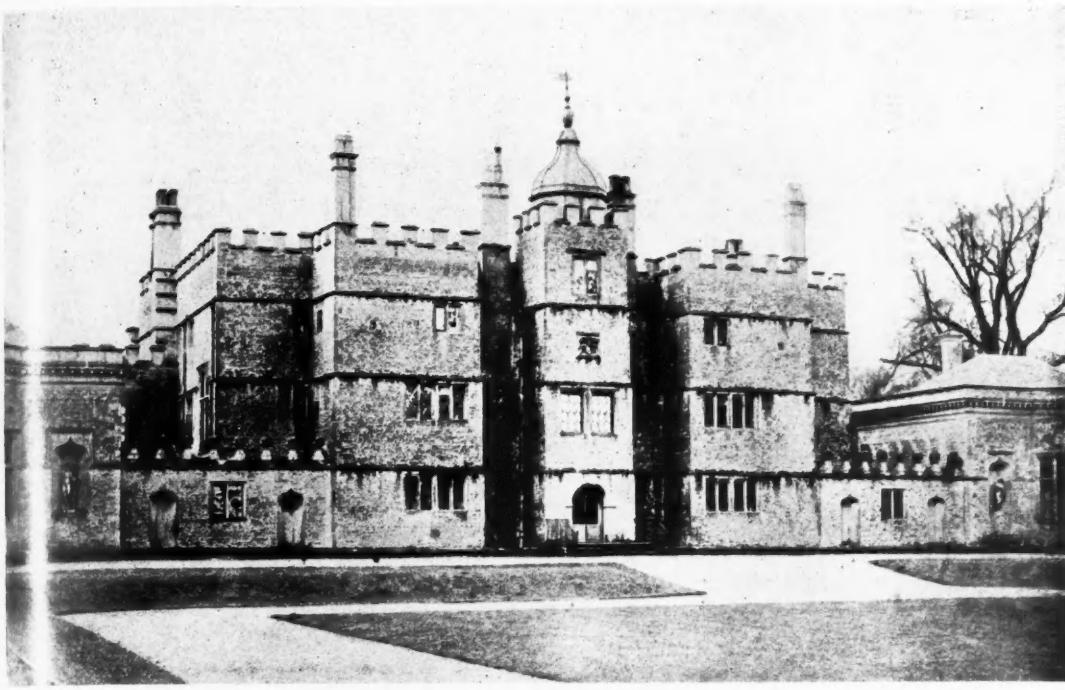
In February, 1739, William White, the Clerk of the Works, reported to the General:

Mr. Kent supplies a Draught from the North porch to the extremity of the Library. . . . I beg he would forthwith determine where the Nches are to be placed and at the same time send Directions on what manner they are to be finished; should they be placed, as I conceive they are to be, on each side of the window that lights the passage to the Library; that wall which joins the old and new building being too thin, as likewise rough and ugly, must all be pulled down and rebuilt with knuckt stone in the same manner the Library is.

The old photograph



2.—THE WESTERN OF KENT'S ADDED WINGS. It contains the former Library



3.—THE NORTH FRONT,  
BEFORE IT WAS  
RE-MODELLED CIRCA  
1861. Showing the original  
relation of Kent's wings to  
the Jacobean house

(Right) 4.—DRAWING-  
ROOM IN THE WEST  
WING, DESIGNED BY  
KENT AS GENERAL  
DORMER'S LIBRARY.  
RE-MODELLED 1764

shows that there was a window, where now is a door, in each of the passageways. But the upshot of White's question seems to have been that the niches were found unsuitable for the statues intended to fill them, for which, accordingly, other niches were provided flanking the bow windows in the wings. In the following March he reported:

The group of Figures, Venus, gladiator, and the Prisoner all came safe, without the least scratch, as did your Writing Table and picture of the Satyr.

In June

The Library begins to make a good appearance, all the Niches are quite finished as are the bow windows

and at the end of November

The Venus is now safe in her nich next the house; Antinous likewise in his place

—the former beside the library window (Fig. 2), the latter in one of the niches of the west wing (Fig. 1). These fine lead figures were no doubt supplied from Sir Henry Cheere's yard at Hyde Park Corner, together with the many other satyrs and fauns that people the glories of the garden.



General Dormer did not live long to enjoy his improvements. In July, 1741, he wrote to his cousin and heir, Sir Clement Cottrell, who noted on it "The poor dear General's last letter to me," the appeal already quoted for Kent's presence, prefacing it with the reminder:

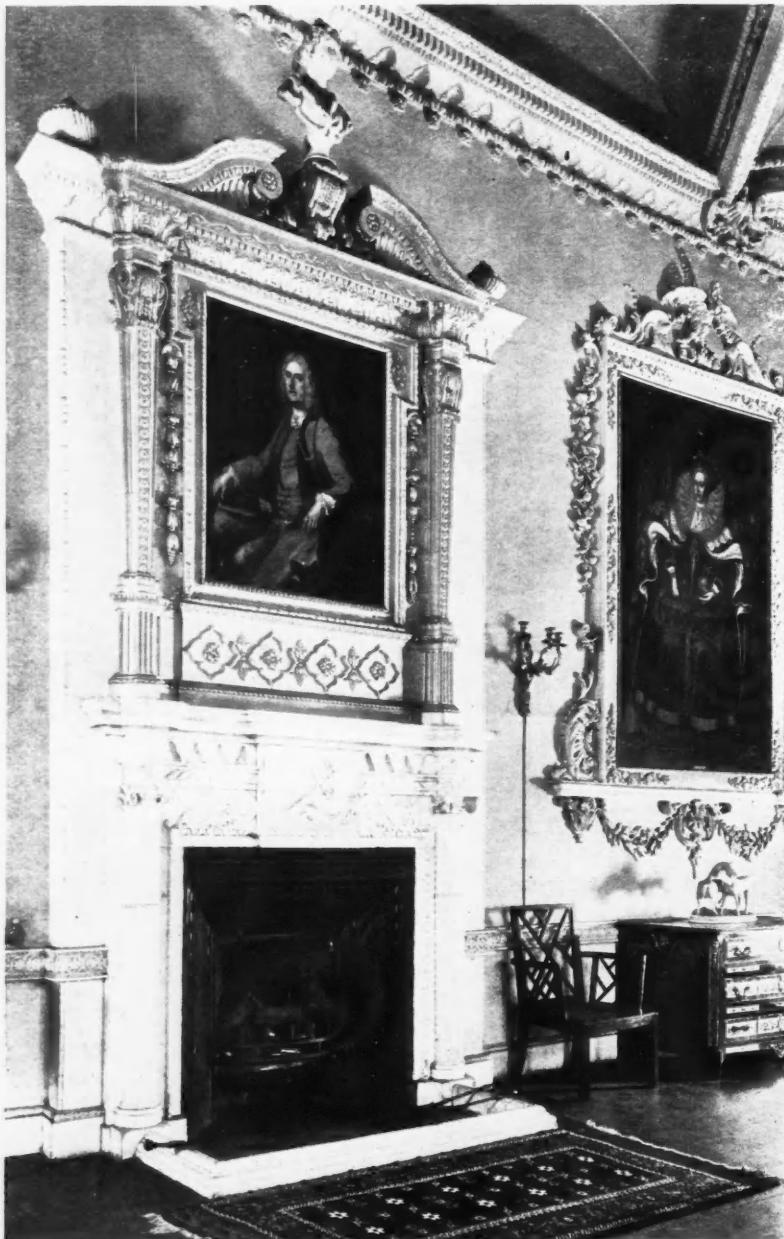
According to your promise this comes to summon you to Rousham. I am now left alone. . . .

Works were apparently still in progress—perhaps on the decoration of the rooms in the east wing consisting of bedrooms above a house-keeper's room, with plain Kent fittings.

But the library had been completed. In 1764, however, three thousand of the books were sold and Kent's wall treatment was replaced by decorations that, remarkably beautiful as they are (Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7),

do not entirely console us for the dismemberment of a room which Kent no doubt designed as a characteristic whole. Unfortunately, no accounts for its fitting up survive, though Mrs. Delaney found it "magnificent, fitted up at the highest expense." Still, important parts of the Kent room remain: the chimney-piece and overmantel containing the General's portrait by Vanloo, 1738 (Fig. 5), the extraordinary ceiling (Fig. 8), and the main treatment of the bow window (Fig. 9).

In the chimney-piece there is the same mingling as in the exterior of Gothic tags with classical shapes: the Gothic motif in the frieze (repeated from the ceiling cornice), and half-octagon columns with Ionic caps, which contrast oddly with Leda and the Swan in the central relief. Similarly the overmantel, though with no specifically Gothic touches, is highly unclassical. The ceiling is full-fledged Kent Gothic (perhaps one should say "Jacobean") of an original and



5.—KENT'S CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE FORMER LIBRARY.  
(*Above*) General James Dormer, by Vanloo

ingenious construction. The design consists of ornamented ribs at cornice level supporting "vaults," the main vault an elongated hexagon curving down in the middle to a pendant, from which hangs a magnificent ormolu chandelier. Subtended on the shorter sides of the hexagon are squares centred on smaller pendants. This leaves odd triangles unresolved, but contributing to the bizarre effect intended. If the overmantel is any clue to the design of the vanished wall-shelves, they were perhaps of similar Baroque character with Gothic touches and surmounted by busts. A mantelpiece in a bedroom (Fig. 10) may further suggest the licence that Kent could permit himself under the influence of the Gothic germ.

The transformation of the General's library into a drawing-room took place in 1764, of which date there is a note by Sir Charles Cottrell, "of the produce of my library, the expense of sale and fitting up the room." It is valuable as showing that he employed the finest craftsmen of the time:



6.—WALL DECORATION BY ROBERTS OF OXFORD.  
LADY (CHARLES) DORMER. BY B. WEST



7.—DOORCASE BY ROBERTS OF OXFORD.  
MAHOGANY DOOR AND PEDESTAL SURVIVING  
FROM KENT'S LIBRARY

|                                | £   | s.  | d.   |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| An Axminster Carpet ...        | ... | 24  | 10 0 |
| Chippendale ...                | ... | 14  | 14 6 |
| Mr. Roberts in part ...        | ... | 70  | 0 0  |
| Chippendale, upholster ...     | ... | 14  | 14 6 |
| Mr. Roberts for stucco ...     | ... | 170 | 0 0  |
| Doorcases ...                  | ... | 26  | 1 6  |
| Parker, painter-gilder ...     | ... | 18  | 5 0  |
| Mr. Roberts for mending niches | ... | 5   | 18 0 |

Chippendale evidently supplied relatively little, but possibly the "Chinese" chairs, of which one is seen in Fig. 5. Nearly all the furniture at Rousham was of the earlier epoch. In White's letters the original upholsterer referred to is Guibert. Mrs. Lybbe Powys mentions the very fine stucco ornaments at Heythrop by "the famous Roberts of Oxford," whose work is also to be seen at Hartwell and Kirtlington, besides in the library of Christ Church, Oxford. Little is known of him, beyond that his name was Thomas, and it is significant of the reputation he enjoyed that Sir Charles Cottrell refers to him as "Mr." whereas the upholsterer was just "Chippendale" *tout court*. Roberts was, indeed, an outstanding *stuccatore* in the Rococo manner popularised by Artari, Bagutti, and the other Italians working in England in the 1720s. At Rousham he was responsible for the elaborate frames of the portraits placed round the former library, and for the doorcases, receiving in all £266 s. 6d. The latter are notable for the delicate undercut carving of the pulvino member and Roberts's supplying them showing that he executed woodcarving besides stucco. Much of the furniture seen in the old photograph of the room (Fig. 4) is now at Newbottle Manor, near Banbury, where Mr. Cottrell-Dormer now lives. In the 1742 inventory the library contained "12 chairs, 20 bustos, 2 urns, 4 looking glasses, a pulpit" i.e., library steps (bought by Mr. Cartwright of Aynhoe for £20 in 1764). Most of the bustos no doubt stood on the top of the bookshelves; but the drum-like mahogany pedestals in each corner (Fig. 7) were probably always in the room serving their present purpose.

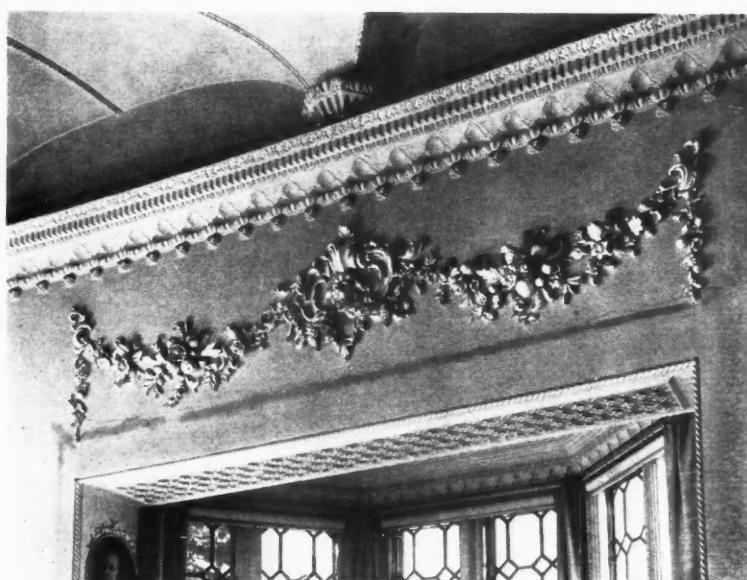
The pictures, many of them full length, are mostly Cottrell connections. On his death General Dormer left Rousham to his cousin, Sir Clement Cottrell, his favourite, if not nearest, relative, who shared his tastes as scholar and antiquary. It was his son, Sir Charles, who succeeded him in 1758 and dispersed and redecorated the library. The Cottrells were hereditary Masters of the Ceremonies from the time of Charles I till 1796. The lady, painted by Benjamin West, in Fig. 6, is Sir Charles's wife, a Caesar Adelmar, descended from Sir Julius, Elizabeth's minister, on whose behalf the Queen sat for the great portrait seen on the right of Fig. 4.

In a future issue we will return to the story of Kent at Rousham, when his remarkable garden layout will be illustrated.

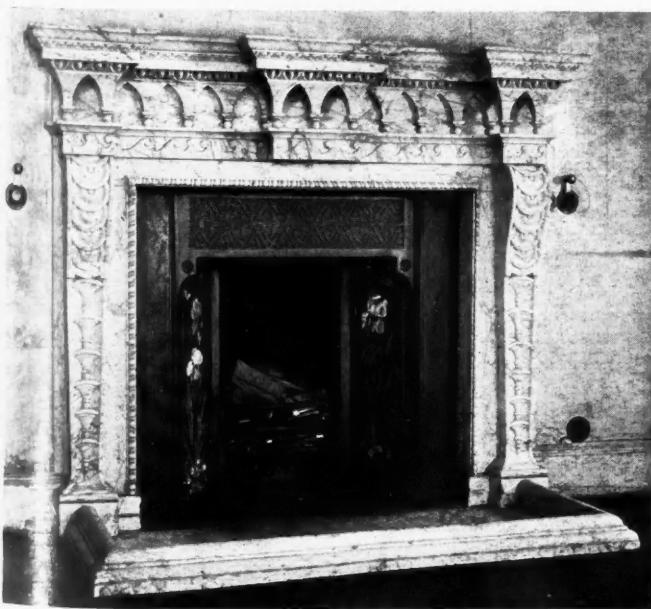
(To be continued)



8.—KENT'S "GOTHIC" CEILING AND THE ROBERTS WALL DECORATION



9.—DETAILS OF CEILING CORNICE AND BOW WINDOW (KENT) AND WALL DECORATION (ROBERTS)



10, 11.—BEDROOM CHIMNEYPieces DESIGNED BY KENT

# DEEP versus SHALLOW CULTIVATION

By SIR E. JOHN RUSSELL

THESE are certain questions to which each generation has to find its own answer, and "what is the best depth of cultivation?" is one of them. The earliest farmers—the men of Mesopotamia and of the Nile Valley—practised shallow cultivation: they had developed the art to a high pitch some 5,000 years ago and the system clearly worked. The tomb at Thebes of Menna, overseer of the cornfields of Amenhotep III (1414-1379 B.C.), is adorned with some remarkable detailed paintings of agricultural operations. The cultivations were done by a narrow, stick-like implement that could make only a small, shallow furrow into which the seed was dropped. The principle still survives in the Middle East.

then had a year's fallow. The ploughing was usually done to much the same depth each year, and the action of the base of the plough in slipping over the clay sub-soil compacted this in course of time to a dense layer not easily penetrated by water. Unless it was broken up, crops suffered. I remember visiting Essex in 1921 to see a demonstration by a farmer who had acquired a heavy clay farm underlain by a plough sole. He broke this up by deep cultivation and obtained some remarkable crops.

The chalk soils of south-east England used to be cultivated by very heavy ploughs; complicated, too, some of them were. Marshall, in 1798, was most scathing in his description of the Kent plough: "to describe this extraordinary

experiments to test them. I remember applying for a grant to investigate the different operations of cultivation, but was met by the objection of a good practical man: "We know we have to cultivate, so why bother about why?" Good farms were periodically deep ploughed: poor farms were not, and that was sufficient for the time.

\*\*\*

When British agriculturists went abroad to farm or to direct agricultural development they took with them the traditional cultivation implements and methods. But the results were not always as expected. In North America the traditional cultivations were intensified to produce a fine surface mulch which was supposed to conserve soil moisture by stopping capillary movement to the surface (there was no evidence that it did this). The results were disastrous: the fine dust to which the soil was reduced quickly blew away and bad erosion set in.

Meanwhile, shortage of man-power led to the development of disc implements which obviated the need for the plough. They cut the soils slantwise into slices but, unlike the plough, did not neatly invert it. Stubble and weeds were left in fragments on the surface and they protected it against erosion. This method has been widely adopted in hot, dry regions with 22 inches of rain or less. The heat and dryness kill all vegetation and shrivel it up so that the seed can be deposited by a drill provided with little V-shaped hoes which make the furrow into which the seeds fall. The method, however, does not answer in wetter regions because it fails to kill the weeds.

It has been suggested by E. H. Faulkner, in *Plowman's Folly* that it would work if the soil were covered by a green crop to smother the weeds, and then the whole of the vegetation were cut up by the disc implement and worked into the surface soil.

Other instances could be given of hot, dry climates where mould-board ploughing and deep cultivation apparently have no special advantages. In Palestine the Arabs still use the nail plough, which does the same kind of work as the old Egyptian implement, and our method of ploughing has not proved definitely better.

Taking a broad view of farmers' experiences it appears that there are two distinct cases. In countries with moderate to high rainfall the mould-board plough is widely used to invert the soil and bury the vegetation residues, and the best practical men are in favour of periodical deep ploughing. But in countries with less than 20 inches of rainfall the vegetation residues are worked into the surface soil, where the seed is deposited, and there is no inversion. In the Middle East live stock are run over the stubbles to convert some of the vegetation residues into manure and to tread the rest, along with the manure, into the surface soil. Then comes the nail plough, which makes a little furrow for the seed with the minimum disturbance of the soil. In the Far West both processes are done by the disc implement. Both methods perpetuate the action of the old Egyptian plough. In these dry regions it does not appear that our style of ploughing is an improvement.

\*\*\*

There, for the present, the matter rests. Clearly, further experiment is needed in both sets of conditions. In Great Britain we can recognise a *prima facie* case for periodical deep ploughing on heavy land if a plough sole retards drainage. But conditions are no longer what they were; labour is neither cheap nor abundant, and although tractor wheels compact the sub-soil, they may not act like the old heavy ploughs.

Only few cultivation experiments have been made in this country. They are more difficult than the manorial experiments, they require more land and they interfere more with the work of the farm. The pioneering work of F. A. Keen at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, of H. G. Saunders at Cambridge and of others elsewhere



A PLOUGHING TEAM ON A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE FARM

The Arab nail plough is essentially similar in action to the implement shown in the tomb.

The first cultivators to reach England were the New Stone Age people, who settled in the chalk regions of the south-eastern counties some 2,500 years B.C. As Jacquetta Hawkes tells us in *Early Britain*, they used shallow cultivating implements—digging sticks and hoes. About 750 B.C. other immigrants brought the first ploughs; these had no coulters or mould-boards and merely scratched a narrow furrow as did the ploughs of ancient Egypt.

The chalk regions were cultivated in this surface fashion till about 75 B.C., when there arrived Belgic tribes, warrior conquerors bringing with them entirely new implements including larger and heavier ploughs that had coulters and mould-boards and which, therefore, cultivated much more deeply than the older implements, besides inverting the soil. One can imagine the uproar among the older farmers who were compelled to adopt the new ploughs, and it is perhaps not fanciful to suppose that, as far as this country is concerned, the controversy over deep or shallow cultivation began then.

The Belgic plough won, and the type persisted: we can see the later stages in some of the illuminated missals. The development took place on very local lines and by the middle of the nineteenth century almost every agricultural district had its own particular design. Mr. Howard, of Bedford, once told me that one of his difficulties in his early days was the large number of different patterns of mould-boards, shares, etc., which he had to make.

On the heavy soils the plough had to be very strong, and as its framework was of wood and iron it was very heavy. The soils generally carried only wheat or rye and beans and they

production verbally were impossible. Its component parts, and the names assigned to them, are nearly equal in number to those of the ship. . . . It has a pair of wheels fully as large as the forewheels of a moorland wagon, and behind them is dragged a long, thick log of wood with a beam rising above it which a small farmer of the North would be glad of as a gate post."

There was, however, a definite purpose behind it all; the seed-bed for cereals, I was always told in my youth in Kent, must be firm below and loose above, and certainly the old wooden plough secured these conditions. But after two cereal crops the land was ploughed more deeply for the root crop, so as to break any incipient pan. In the late 1890s, when agriculture was beginning to improve after nearly twenty years of desolation, an effective way of rehabilitating a derelict farm was to plough it rather deeply (great stress was laid on this); dress it with super-phosphate and sulphate of ammonia; then sow roots; cultivate well to kill weeds; fold with sheep; and sow barley and seeds. By the end of the rotation the farm was well on the way to recovery. Deep ploughing was always associated with good farming and so it was believed in.

It must be admitted that there was really no good evidence in favour of it, except where drainage was impeded by a plough sole, but there was always the appealing argument that the best men did it. They were proud of their cultivations, they had labour and horses and they hated to see weeds. In their view the only proper thing to do with weeds was to bury them deeply. Further, they were firm believers in aerating the soil. The benefits of deep ploughing were supposed to be self-evident, and farmers were not particularly interested in

showed that crops were less sensitive to cultivation than was suspected. Experiments are being continued on a much larger scale on a number of farms in different parts of the country by E. W. Russell, and they should give a decisive answer to questions about deep and shallow ploughing.

No results are yet available, but in the meantime he has presented a summary of the earlier work to the Institute of Agricultural Engineers. This shows that cultivation has two principal effects: the formation of a seed-bed and the destruction of weeds. The latter appears to be much the more important, the state of the seed-bed having less influence than was expected. Deep ploughing (8 inches) was not more effective than shallow ploughing (4 inches) except that it destroyed weeds better. Nitrogenous manure enabled the crop to make

more vigorous growth and so to smother the weeds, thereby neutralising any advantage of deep ploughing. Weeds, in fact, appear as the villain of the piece; they greatly injure the young crop, even when they themselves are small. Indeed, it is the early weeds that do the most harm.

These are the facts as obtained on two farms: Rothamsted, with heavy soil, and Woburn, Bedfordshire, with light soil. Of course it would be unsafe to generalise from two cases, but the results agree with those of recent Swedish experiments made by G. Torstensson and G. Engl, where the ordinary depth of ploughing (about 8 inches) is compared with the shallower (5 inches) and the deeper (about 10 inches). There was usually no significant difference between them, although the shallow ploughing tended to give the best results. Sub-soiling in some cases gave positive results,

but more usually it did not. Repeated shallow ploughing, however, seemed to favour weeds and occasional deeper ploughing is therefore recommended.

If the results are generally true one might foresee a system of cultivation in which a sufficiently good seed-bed is obtained in one operation and weeds are kept down by one of the new chemicals—which would arouse a new controversy, perhaps fiercer than any before.

In the meantime the soundest advice to give to the farmer is to continue the cultivation methods he has hitherto adopted until the results of the further experiments are available.

No technical or scientific process is ever final. Investigations are always needed to seek new and better methods, and to determine whether old and well-tried ones remain necessary in new conditions.

## DAPPING WITH A DANNY

By J. B. DROUGHT



DAPPING WITH MAYFLY FOR TROUT AT THE OUGHTERARD END OF LOUGH CORRIB IN COUNTY GALWAY

There is an old saying in County Galway: "Corrib once, Corrib ever after." But even Corrib would not be the fishing paradise it is without its Dannies, who, to quote Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, a well-known angler of the long ago, are "good fairies in horsehair. The pleasure or otherwise of your experience depend upon them. They take charge of you, instruct you, cheer you up, catch mayflies for you, put up and mend (if necessary) your rods, navigate your boat and even save you on occasions from a watery death." From which you may gather that a Danny is one of those resourceful, imperturbable and quite delightful boatmen who know more of the caprices and caprices of their native trout than are contained in all the text-books ever written. And may I add that Dannies—and I have known a good few in my time—are ageless. At least the heart at sixty is as young as at sixteen.

Year after year you dap with the same man; year after year you take up the thread of friendship as though it had never been interrupted for a day; year after year he recollects to the minutest detail your likes and dislikes, your whims and oddities; and if he cherishes one ambition more than another it is that under his guidance you shall go one better than any rival boat. To this end he will not spare himself, and to my mind it is primarily this infectious keenness which invests dapping with a zest.

For, say what you will, it is a monotonous kind of sport. You fish with a light bamboo rod of about sixteen feet; fifteen to twenty yards of undressed silk blow-line is spliced to the reel line; you have about six feet of gut cast and quite small hooks (Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are useful) with a large bend and space enough between the shank and the point to take two mayflies on a hook. You hold the rod at a slight angle, the wind takes out the line and the flies float lightly on the surface of the water. They must never be submerged and even a foot of trailing gut will scare the trout, but practically speaking all the angler does is to tilt the rod backwards and forwards, because the boatman so manoeuvres his craft according to the strength and direction of the wind as to make it certain that the flies always drop in a natural manner.

Child's play, you will say. Granted, but there is a catch in most things and this is where the experienced dapper will beat the tyro every time. Idly your boat drifts along; all around you are green drakes, your own among the number, skimming lightly on the water. In a second yours disappears, in a second you strike, and every single time you lose your fish. Of course, you only obey a natural instinct, but it is essential to remember in dappling to give the trout time. For one thing the long wings and trailing body of the fly have to be absorbed before your friend reaches the hook; in any case he is more inclined to suck than to dash up and gobble. And there is no covering that fish again, for the boat will have long since drifted past him.

But if you have hooked him—well, there is nothing monotonous about that, especially if he should be one of those aldermanic specimens that make whoopee only in the mayfly month.

They may give you several palpitations of the heart. But otherwise a blank day on a lough; and how blank it is, with none of those diversions of wild life which make the tiniest river so attractive!

Though I do not exalt the art of dappling, neither would I deny its charm. With a congenial companion on a soft June day, a lough picnic is as near the acme of perfection as anyone can ask. Go where you will—to Corrib, Mask or Derg—the spirit of a southern noon broods in the silence. The sleepiness of it all belongs to the spell of the everlasting hills that mount guard over Galway. You will be all content though nothing should disturb that blessed peace.

But evening is the witching hour. For then the mayflies fall spent upon the water and the trout get really busy. Then, too, exchanging his bamboo pole for a trout-rod and the artificial gnat, the angler must fish cunningly. The lough will be like a sheet of glass; then suddenly along the drifts and shallows, even above deep water, boiling with rises of a score of trout, you will begin to notice ever-widening rings as the flies are sucked under.

It is curious to watch the spent flies dropping on to the water in an unceasing stream. A trout sails along; you will see his back occasionally break the surface. He meets the first fly, and then methodically proceeds to gobble up the rest, missing not one in his course until the last is gone. Then just as suddenly the feeding stops. The lough is glass again. The trout have gone to bed.

But ere this happens you will be at work—cunningly, as I have said, for success with the artificial gnat demands a lighter touch than dappling. It is, in fact, dry-fly fishing in all but name. First you must spot your trout and get athwart him, and then you must cast as long

as possible so that your fly drops lightly two or three rises ahead of the prospective victim. Why, I don't know, but a trout will seldom take a gnat that drops on to his nose. But if you have cast sufficiently ahead the chances are that he will take your offer in his stride; though, if he does not, your Danny's hardiness in manoeuvring the boat will invariably provide you with another chance. It never pays to chase a fish; it does pay to drown the fly slightly and sooner or later your fat friend will mistake the artificial for the genuine article and make the ultimate error of his life.

But it should be emphasised again that to strike too quickly is to court disaster; nor does it pay to overload a boat. "Two is company, three a crowd," is a good motto for the dapper; and a third party beside the boatman is certainly super-cargo if fish are rising well. For I recollect one occasion when this rule was not observed and two big fellows elected to take simultaneously. The result was that the crew, in their excitement, fell over one another, two lines fouled, an oar and the boatman's natty bowler hat went overboard, and the fish were the only parties to that historic encounter that got a kick out of it.

And then you will pull home in the sunset, one of those Corrib sunsets, with the whole western sky aflame, tinting even the water with its afterglow. Only the mountains are outlined in black, and over them there is again a brooding stillness—the stillness of the night. With you go terns and gulls, noiselessly, unwaveringly from east to west, obeying the call of the sea that is their natural law.

But you will scarcely hear the whisper of their wings. There will be nothing to break the silence save the creak of the oars, the murmur of the water breaking on the bows, and the far-off lowing of the cattle on the Galway shore.

# THE ROMANTIC LABRADOR *By A. CROXTON SMITH*



IN the story of the Labrador, when it comes to be written some day comprehensively and authoritatively, readers will find a history as romantic in many respects as that of any other breed. With the majority of dogs, perhaps, we may say that their annals, like those of Gray's rude forefathers of the hamlet, are short and simple, yet there are others whose history is arrestingly romantic. The Labrador is one of these. Lord George Scott, with the collaboration of Sir John Middleton, has given us much useful information about the earlier dogs in his book *The Labrador Dog*, by means of which we can trace the strains that contributed towards the making of the moderns.

Lord George and Sir John have explained satisfactorily how the dogs first came into England and Scotland on boats trading between Poole and Greenock and Newfoundland in the early years of the nineteenth century and possibly a few years earlier. We have the evidence of Burns's poem *The Twa Dogs* that the Newfoundland was known in Ayrshire in 1786. One of the dogs in the poem was a collie, the other that "was keepit for his Honour's pleasure" is thus described:

His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs,  
Shew'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs;  
But whalpet some place far abroad,  
Where sailors gang to fish for cod.

This presumably was what is now called a Newfoundland, but at the beginning there seems to have been confusion between the two. Let us turn to General Hutchinson's unrivalled work, *Dog Breaking*, published first in 1847, not many years after shooting men had been turning their minds to the idea of making a special breed solely to retrieve.

Writing on these dogs he remarks: "From education there are good retrievers of many breeds, but it is usually allowed that, as a general rule, the best land retrievers are bred from a cross between the setter and the Newfoundland, or the strong spaniel and the Newfoundland. I do not mean the heavy Labrador, whose weight and bulk is valued because it adds to his power of draught, nor the Newfoundland, increased in size at Halifax and St. John's to suit the taste of the English purchaser—but the far slighter dog reared by the settlers on the coast."

I cannot say when the word Labrador first came into use to indicate the smaller of the two, though Sir John Middleton has unearthed a record to show that the fifth Duke of Buccleuch took his "Labrador" Moss with him in his yacht to Naples in 1839 and that the tenth Lord Home also had another on the same voyage. He further mentions that Lord Malmesbury, in a

letter to the sixth Duke of Buccleuch, wrote: "We always call mine Labrador dogs, and I have kept the breed as pure as I could from the first I had from Poole."

The most intriguing part of Sir John's valuable contribution to the book is that, as the aborigines of Newfoundland had no dogs, he suggests that Labradors and Newfoundlands are descendants of dogs taken with them by the men of Devon who were the first to settle there.

The annals of Labradors may be divided sharply into two periods, the demarcation line being in 1903, when they were recognised by the Kennel Club as a variety of retriever through the efforts of the late Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, afterwards Lord Knutsford. In the second part, by achieving wider publicity at field trials and in the show ring, they became one of the most popular dogs of the day. By entering them at the Kennel Club show of 1904, I think it was, and running them at field trials, Mr. Holland-Hibbert started them upon a career that is being continued more satisfactorily than ever.

While notable dogs are still fresh in the mind I wish someone would write the history

chairman and honorary secretary and has Captain A. Eccles as assistant secretary.

The King, who favours the yellow variety, has subscribed to the club for some years and more recently he has honoured it by becoming its patron. One branch of its activities is very close to Lady Howe's heart; that is the bevelent fund for gamekeepers.

Lady Howe has held steadily to the object of producing dual-purpose dogs—such as have good looks combined with working abi-ty—and her successes at trials and shows re a testimony to her methods.

The famous dogs which have come from her kennels make an impressive list, beginning with Dual Ch. Banchory Bolo, a son of her first, on through F.T.Ch. Balmuto Joc, to Bramshaw Bob which, on that memorable day in 1932, was made best in show at Cruft's amid loud cheers. I was one of the three judges who made the award and rememeber the occasion vividly. At the close of judging a man of eminence in several breeds asked me why we had put up a "Yard dog." He had not awaenend to the fact that Labradors have a distinct type and individuality. I told him to reserve his opinion until he had the opportunity of going over Bob at close quarters. The sequel is amusing. At an important show a few weeks later the same man was one of the triumvirate who again put Bramshaw Bob at the top.

Naturally there has been some anxiety to know how Labradors fared during the war when the old breeders almost ceased taking litters. Anyone who goes about must realise that there has been a good deal of careless breeding, many dogs being seen that are lathy and leggy, and in no sense typical, but Lady Howe has managed to breed two litters of her own and to find others that seem to make her kennel as strong as ever. Her chief treasure is Banchory Cottager, a son of Countryman of Chrishall and Philippine Daphne, bred by the Hon. Mrs. J. P. Phillips. Much of the Banchory blood

is in his veins. He is altogether exceptional.

Since the accompanying photographs were taken, Banchory Deborah has died. Lady Howe considered her to be one of the best of the sex ever seen and she would have been valuable in rebuilding the strain. Orchardton Du O'Banchory, a son of Ch. Orchardton Donald, has a perfect example of a Labrador head. A sterling worker himself, he is transmitting his good qualities to the next generation. One's eye is arrested at once by Banchory Demon, which is all that a Labrador should be. Many would class him as the coming dog.

(Top left) ORCHARDTON DU O'BANCHORY

A perfect Labrador head

(Middle) BANCHORY DEBORAH

Home-bred and one of the best of her sex ever seen

(Left)  
BANCHORY DEMON

He has all the attributes expected in the breed



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOOTING

## THE "COUNTRY LIFE" J.T.C. MINIATURE-RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

An increase in the number of entries and an improvement in the standard of shooting marked this year's competition for the COUNTRY LIFE Public Schools J.T.C. Miniature-rifle Championship. Sixty-seven teams competed in Class A, and 51 teams in Class B, compared with 60 and 42 respectively in 1945. The standard of more than 60 per cent. of the competitors in both classes was well above the level of previous years.

Seventeen schools entered two teams. In Class A the schools which last year led the field again take the first three places, although winners and runners-up have reversed the order of 1945. For the fourth year in succession the Royal Grammar School, Guildford, and Marlborough College have fought out the Championship, the former displacing the latter by a narrow margin and scoring their third win in four years—a highly meritorious performance in that they have either led all their opponents or been bracketed first in every series. They also improved on their last year's high aggregate by the same four points.

Marlborough, eight points only behind the leaders, tied with them in Series 1 (grouping) and 3 (snap), while Taunton School, some distance behind, made none the less very good shooting in the first three series to run into third place.

In Class B, Trinity College, Glenalmond, achieved their third successive win with an 18-point improvement on last year's score. They were markedly superior to all but one of their rivals on the landscape target and in the grouping and rapid practice. King's School, Worcester, greatly improved on a lowly position last year and finished well in front of Gresham's School, who in their turn improved their 1945 position and score.

In Class A the twenty leading teams averaged 15 points more than those in corresponding sequence last year. In Class B the standard of the first dozen teams was approximately 12 to 14 points higher.

In Class A, only the winner and runners-up made highest possible in Series 1, but 13 teams scored 65 or over. The leading four teams all made possible in Series 3, a creditable achievement, although the target was slightly larger than last year. Eighteen competitors made individual possible of 85 in the aggregate of Series 1, 2 and 3, also a marked improvement on last year, when only three did so.

The best second team, as in 1945, was Marlborough College. Wrekin College made some first-rate shooting in Series 2 (rapid) and 3, to tie with the winners, and only a loss of form in the grouping and landscape target practices deprived them of higher honours than fourth place.

In Class B, four competitors put on individual possible in the aggregate of Series 1, 2 and 3, and seven made 50 on the rapid practice. Eight teams scored 65 to 75 in Series 1, an improvement which was also sustained in Series 3 and (slightly) in the landscape target.

The landscape target, with no such sharply defined features as the tanks, guns and troops of recent years, was perhaps more difficult than usual, and scores were generally a little lower. No. 1 objective, the cart on the left, and No. 4, by the landing stage, seem to have proved the hardest targets to pick up. Nos. 2 and 3, on the line of the bridge parapet, produced some good grouping (nine scores of 48 in all) and were evidently easier of recognition.

To sum up, in both classes the team shooting generally in Series 1 was above the 1945 level; in Class A in Series 2 twenty-nine competitors made possible of 50. In this practice, the hardest of the lot in view of the single bolting and dexterity essential to getting off 10 shots in 60 seconds, nine teams made scores of 380 to 394 as compared with 378 to 383 last year. In Series 3 the improvement generally was very marked, and only on the landscape target was there a slight deterioration.

The chief returns are as follows:—

### CLASS "A" CUP Schools with one company and two platoons or over

|                              | Grouping | Rapid | Snap | Landscape | Total |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1. ROY. GRAM., GUILDFORD     | 80       | 394   | 200  | 180       | 854   |
| 2. MARLBOROUGH (1st)         | 80       | 388   | 200  | 178       | 846   |
| 3. TAUNTON SCHOOL            | 70       | 388   | 200  | 161       | 819   |
| 4. WREKIN COLLEGE            | 60       | 394   | 200  | 156       | 810   |
| 5. MARLBOROUGH (2nd)         | 70       | 380   | 185  | 161       | 796   |
| 6. SEDBERRY SCHOOL           | 70       | 379   | 150  | 178       | 777   |
| 7. WELLINGTON (1st)          | 65       | 382   | 165  | 163       | 775   |
| 8. SHREWSBURY SCHOOL         | 60       | 372   | 190  | 142       | 764   |
| 9. DENSTONE COLLEGE          | 60       | 375   | 190  | 133       | 758   |
| 10. OUNDE SCHOOL (1st)       | 50       | 378   | 185  | 144       | 757   |
| 11. REPTON SCHOOL (1st)      | 60       | 376   | 170  | 150       | 756   |
| 12. SHERBORNE SCHOOL         | 60       | 371   | 185  | 140       | 756   |
| 13. WINCHESTER (2nd)         | 50       | 368   | 185  | 150       | 753   |
| 14. AMPLEFORTH COLL. (1st)   | 65       | 376   | 195  | 113       | 749   |
| 15. WINCHESTER (1st)         | 70       | 380   | 175  | 123       | 748   |
| 16. KING EDWARD'S SCH. (1st) | 55       | 364   | 170  | 158       | 747   |
| 17. OUNDE SCHOOL (2nd)       | 60       | 357   | 190  | 139       | 746   |
| 18. ROSSALL SCHOOL (1st)     | 60       | 381   | 175  | 129       | 745   |
| 19. ST. EDWARD'S SCH. (1st)  | 62       | 380   | 170  | 131       | 743   |
| 20. CHARTERHOUSE (1st)       | 65       | 377   | 195  | 105       | 742   |
| 21. GEORGE WATSON'S COLL.    | 50       | 351   | 165  | 175       | 741   |
| 22. BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL        | 60       | 367   | 170  | 144       | 741   |
| 23. RADLEY COLLEGE (1st)     | 55       | 360   | 185  | 141       | 741   |
| 24. EPSON COLLEGE            | 52       | 357   | 170  | 156       | 735   |
| 25. GLASGOW ACADEMY          | 70       | 370   | 175  | 119       | 734   |
| 26. HARROW SCHOOL (1st)      | 65       | 345   | 185  | 136       | 731   |
| 27. MERCHANT TAYLOR'S        | 50       | 368   | 170  | 141       | 729   |
| 28. CLIFTON COLLEGE (1st)    | 55       | 357   | 165  | 144       | 721   |
| 29. ALDENHAM SCHOOL          | 52       | 354   | 155  | 151       | 712   |
| 30. UPPINGHAM SCHOOL         | 55       | 352   | 185  | 110       | 702   |
| 31. KING'S COLL. SCH. (1st)  | 47       | 366   | 165  | 122       | 700   |
| 32. ST. EDWARD'S SCH. (2nd)  | 47       | 367   | 150  | 134       | 698   |
| 33. KING'S COLL. SCH. (2nd)  | 55       | 349   | 170  | 123       | 697   |
| 34. CANFORD SCHOOL (1st)     | 45       | 349   | 160  | 142       | 696   |
| 35. REPTON SCHOOL (2nd)      | 55       | 356   | 150  | 134       | 695   |
| 36. BRADFIELD COLLEGE        | 50       | 372   | 155  | 117       | 694   |
| 37. HAILESBURY AND I.S.C.    | 65       | 354   | 135  | 133       | 687   |
| 38. CRANLEIGH SCHOOL         | 50       | 357   | 140  | 137       | 684   |
| 39. KING'S SCHOOL, BRUTON    | 50       | 361   | 155  | 118       | 684   |
| 40. WELLINGTON (2nd)         | 65       | 348   | 160  | 105       | 678   |

### Best second team outside the first three.

MARLBOROUGH ... 70 380 185 161 796

### CLASS "B" CUP

#### Schools with less than one company and two platoons

|                            | Grouping | Rapid | Snap | Landscape | Total |
|----------------------------|----------|-------|------|-----------|-------|
| 1. GLENALMOND (TRINITY)    | 75       | 376   | 170  | 178       | 799   |
| 2. KING'S SCH., WORCESTER  | 60       | 362   | 185  | 166       | 773   |
| 3. GRESHAM'S SCHOOL        | 62       | 365   | 160  | 175       | 762   |
| 4. LORETO SCHOOL           | 75       | 354   | 175  | 156       | 760   |
| 5. SUTTON VALENCE SCH.     | 55       | 378   | 180  | 147       | 760   |
| 6. BARNARD CASTLE SCH.     | 70       | 371   | 165  | 142       | 748   |
| 7. HURSTPIERPOINT COLL.    | 57       | 358   | 180  | 144       | 739   |
| 8. MERCHANTON CASTLE SCH.  | 62       | 357   | 165  | 147       | 731   |
| 9. KING'S COLL., TAUNTON   | 70       | 362   | 170  | 125       | 727   |
| 10. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL     | 60       | 361   | 170  | 125       | 716   |
| 11. LEYS SCHOOL            | 70       | 358   | 160  | 125       | 713   |
| 12. BEAUMONT COLLEGE       | 62       | 358   | 170  | 122       | 712   |
| 13. WANTAGE SCHOOL         | 50       | 375   | 160  | 110       | 695   |
| 14. OAKHAM SCHOOL          | 52       | 329   | 175  | 137       | 693   |
| 15. TRENT COLLEGE          | 52       | 368   | 150  | 123       | 693   |
| 16. MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLL. | 55       | 363   | 150  | 120       | 688   |
| 17. WELLINGBOROUGH         | 55       | 343   | 160  | 124       | 682   |
| 18. EXETER SCHOOL          | 52       | 342   | 120  | 165       | 679   |
| 19. ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL      | 65       | 361   | 125  | 128       | 679   |
| 20. DOLLAR ACADEMY         | 60       | 365   | 150  | 104       | 679   |

|                                   | Grouping  | Rapid | Snap | Landscape | Total |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-----|
| 21. BROMSGROVE SCHOOL             | 55        | 362   | 160  | 94        | 671   |     |
| 22. MONKTON COMBE SCH.            | (20 yds.) | 60    | 339  | 155       | 114   | 668 |
| 23. CHRIST COLLEGE                | (20 yds.) | 60    | 329  | 160       | 111   | 660 |
| 24. UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH.         | (20 yds.) | 70    | 351  | 135       | 102   | 658 |
| 25. SKINNERS' SCHOOL              | 47        | 359   | 145  | 106       | 657   |     |
| 26. BLOXHAM SCHOOL                | 40        | 357   | 155  | 98        | 650   |     |
| 27. CAMPBELL COLLEGE              | 50        | 333   | 140  | 125       | 648   |     |
| 28. HABEDASHERS' ASKE'S HAMPSTEAD | 39        | 342   | 145  | 114       | 640   |     |
| 29. FELSTEAD SCHOOL               | 41        | 355   | 130  | 114       | 640   |     |
| 30. ST. BEES SCHOOL               | 40        | 335   | 140  | 110       | 625   |     |

### SCORES OF THE WINNING TEAMS

#### Class "A"

|                                 | Grouping             | Rapid | Snap | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------|
| ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD | C.S.M. H. G. HIBBERT | 10    | 50   | 85    |
|                                 | Sgt. E. E. SMITH     | 10    | 50   | 85    |
|                                 | Sgt. R. E. J. LOWER  | 10    | 50   | 85    |
|                                 | Cdt. D. E. KEMBER    | 10    | 50   | 85    |
|                                 | Cdt. A. MEADES       | 10    | 50   | 85    |
|                                 | Sgt. K. M. TRICE     | 10    | 49   | 84    |
|                                 | Cdt. J. L. KEARNEY   | 10    | 48   | 83    |
|                                 | Cdt. B. J. SWAIN     | 10    | 47   | 82    |
|                                 |                      | 80    | 394  | 200   |
| Landscape                       |                      |       |      | 180   |
|                                 |                      |       |      | 854   |

Team Leader: Sgt. A. G. SHRIVES

#### Class "B"

|                              | Grouping             | Rapid | Snap | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------|
| GLENALMOND (TRINITY COLLEGE) | Cdt. L. L. CUMMING   | 10    | 50   | 85    |
|                              | Cdt. A. H. ROCHFORD  | 10    | 47   | 82    |
|                              | Cpl. R. H. ARDLER    | 10    | 49   | 80    |
|                              | Sgt. J. M. S. LAWRIE | 10    | 49   | 79    |
|                              | Cdt. R. J. EDEN      | 10    | 43   | 78    |
|                              | Cdt. C. B. GREGOR    | 10    | 43   | 78    |
|                              | Cpl. D. M. THOMSON   | 10    | 48   | 78    |
|                              | Cdt. R. D. W. MILLER | 5     | 47   | 62    |
|                              |                      | 75    | 376  | 170   |
| Landscape                    |                      |       |      | 178   |
|                              |                      |       |      | 799   |

Team Leader: C.S.M. A. C. MACLEAN

### HIGHEST POSSIBLE INDIVIDUAL SCORES

#### Class "A"

Competitors who made the highest possible score of 85 in the aggregate of Series 1, 2 and 3:—C.S.M. H. G. HIBBERT, Sgt. E. E. SMITH, Sgt. R. E. J. LOWER, Cdt. D. E. KEMBER, Cdt. A. MEADES (all Royal Grammar School, Guildford), Cpl. T. W. R. DAVIES, Cpl. R. B. W. A. GEORGE, Pte. A. H. D. DOBSON (all Marlborough 1st team), C.Q.M.S. M. K. MEAD, L.Cpl. J. L. OWEN (both Taunton School), C.S.M. J. H. BARKER, Sgt. A. E. GARTSIDE (both Wrekin College), L.Cpl. J. R. FLURY, Repton School, Cpl. R. WORBOYS, Winchester (2nd), L.Cpl. D. M. JOHNSON, Winchester (1st), L.Cpl. G. P. RICHARDS, Oundle School (2nd), Sgt. T. L. MASTERS, Rossall School (1st), Sgt. M. C. J. SALIVAN, Charterhouse (1st).

#### Class "B"

Competitors who made the highest possible score of 85 points in Series 1, 2 and 3:—Cdt. L. L. CUMMING, Glenalmond (Trinity College), Cdt. H. S. HUKINS, Sutton Valence School, Cdt. P. Wilkie, Beaumont College, Cdt. W. R. COOK, Bromsgrove School.

## GOING NORTH

### A Golf Commentary by

BEFORE I get down to this article I must add a new little postscript to that in the issue of May 10. It need not be dragged in too much by the heels because that article had to do with Hoylake, which will, unless I am much mistaken, also come into this one. It told the story, as some readers may remember, of my friend B, who, having been taken prisoner at Tobruk, has lost all trace of his precious set of clubs, and had them miraculously found them in the cloakroom of his host in Cheshire, whither they had come by way of Jerusalem. The end, as I told it, was rather a sad one, because he found that, having yearned for his old friends during all those years, he no longer loved them as of yore. But the ultimate end, which I did not then know, is sadder still. He put the clubs away in a clubhouse; this clubhouse was burnt—for the second time—and the clubs were reduced to mere fragments of twisted metal. Here is one of the little ironies of war and of golf.

And now to a little looking forward to my monthly pilgrimage, to Birkdale and the

## NORTH

BERNARD DARWIN

Amateur Championship. There are two distinct northern journeys which are dear to many southern golfers. One is by the night train to Scotland, and in particular to St. Andrews, and that I have now made twice since 1939, once on D-day—I heard the great news in the Edinburgh streets—and once last autumn for the *Daily Mail* tournament. The other is the journey by day to the noble courses of Lancashire and Cheshire. That I have made once and with great enjoyment to St. Annes this spring, but the form of it which possesses for me "the absolute of poignancy" is rather that to Liverpool, and that is yet to come after seven years. It is seven years since my eyes beheld the murky splendours of Runcorn and Widnes, and though to be sure Wigan made no bad substitute on the way to St. Annes, it is the Ship Canal far below, and Widnes under its alkali canopy for which my soul longs. It is seven years since I saw Hoylake, and with all possible respect for Birkdale, that to which I most eagerly look forward is the peaceful Sunday preceding the storm of the champion-

ship. On that day I am promised a visit to Hoylake and Mr. Guy Farrar has sent me a message that he proposed to walk me out to see the new Hilbre green.

That will be a great, exciting and sentimental moment. I remember very well arriving at Hoylake one spring evening and going out with a friend, now dead, to see the then new Rushes green. It was not then technically open but I was allowed to play a shot to it, and climbing up on to the high tee I did what I have often since failed to achieve; I avoided all the bunkers that beset it and plumped the ball on to the green quite near the hole. I shall not play a shot to the new Hilbre, but I am most anxious to see it, for all my informants agree that it is a very fine hole and, to tell the truth, I was never wholly in love with its immediate predecessor. Even if one knows the country tolerably well, it is very difficult exactly to envisage a new hole, and my mental picture of it may be quite inaccurate; but I imagine it not unlike that fine hole, the Dee, with a tee shot to the right and then a bend to the left to a plateau beset with all manner of terrors. I am further promised something new in the way of bunkers near the green of the third, the Long hole, but for that matter I shall be quite content if I see nothing new at all. Hoylake as it was will be quite good enough for me, and the first view out of the upstairs window of that flat expanse curiously partitioned by copses with the sand hills in the background, which to the eye of faith is one of the beautiful views of the world.

\* \* \*

I have made that journey to Liverpool so often, a good many times on the way to an Amateur Championship, and have been reflecting that my emotions this time will be fully as pleasant and in one respect more placid than they once were. There was a question asked of the Brains Trust the other day as to the com-

pensations of age and I, as I listened, answered internally that one was entirely serene and no longer worried on setting out for a championship. However humble might be one's hopes, it was impossible not to be a little agitated. There was the man whom one had drawn in the first round. He might be horribly good and that was depressing, or he might be one of the "illustrious obscure" who do go in for championships and of whom one had never heard. Would he turn out a dark horse of formidable quality, or was he mercifully something in the nature of a rabbit whom, with all due humility, one ought to beat? And then if one did beat him, who would be the next adversary? I never could bring myself, as did some enthusiastic prophets, to work out the entire championship, bringing two people into the final bracket, who never by any chance got there; but it was hard to resist some personal calculations as to the first round or two. It is not, I hope, too obvious a piece of sour-grapeism to say that at any rate age is spared those invariably fallacious forecasts. The great pattern of the championship can now gradually unroll itself before my eyes and quite impersonally and with a delightfully tranquil interest.

\* \* \*

As I write the draw has not yet been made, so that I could not make any prophetic calculations even if I wanted to. But I read somewhere one piece of news which, were I sure it was true, would excite in my breast the keenest expectation. This was that our old friend Chick Evans was coming from America to play. The remorseless books tell me that this great golfer was born in July of 1890, so that if he plays at Birkdale he will then be hard on 56 years old. That is not very young for championships, but Chick is so fine a player and especially an iron player, that I am not prepared to put anything past him, and if he is there he is the man I am going to watch, if I have to hobble up the steepest of sandhills to do it. The mind naturally

goes back to his first appearance here, at Prestwick in the championship of 1911, and his defeat at the nineteenth hole by Bruce Pearce, the left-handed Australian. At that hole he was bunkered, and in the desperation of the moment he cast off the coat which he had been wearing in order to conform to what he believed to be our British standards of conduct. At any rate we have progressed since then and he will find us as shirt-sleeved as any of his compatriots. I do hope it is true that he is coming.

\* \* \*

There is something else that I hope, namely that the Birkdale crowds will not be quite so large or turbulent as at the Dunlop-Southport tournament at Southport and Ainsdale. I was not there, but I gather that there was a vast concourse and that the Australian, von Nida, who made so gallant a fight, had to finish in rather difficult circumstances. The neighbourhood of Southport does produce rather overwhelming numbers of enthusiastic onlookers, and here again my mind goes back to a notable scene, that of the finish of the Ryder Cup match in 1933, when Easterbrook beat Densmore Sait at the home hole in the deciding single. I had long made up my mind to get on the clubhouse side of the green before the finish came, lest I should never get back there at all. So I watched that last hole entirely through the eyes and, if it may be said, through the ears of others. News came at what seemed interminable intervals. Easterbrook was dead; Shute had gone for the hole and run past; he had run a good way past; he had missed. And then one tremendous yell; Easterbrook had holed and victory was ours. It was very exciting but I should like to see more and hear less at Birkdale. And by the way, one final piece of looking-forward. I hope there is a Lancashire cheese in the club house. I still have fragrant memories of it from last time and a kind captain has told me that he will do his best.

## THE HAWTHORN TREE IN HISTORY

By ALEXANDER L. HOWARD

**A**MONG all the trees Nature has given us, there is none more popular than the hawthorn, also called the whitethorn or thick-set, but most commonly known as the may tree. It has inspired poets of all nationalities. To the Greeks it was the emblem of hope, and the Romans carried torches made of hawthorn wood in their bridal processions. Shakespeare makes countless references to it in his plays and sonnets. In this country many kinds of trees have been widely cultivated and developed, but probably none more extensively than the hawthorn, which not only adorns our parks and gardens, but is the pride and glory of every English hedgerow.

At all seasons of the year the habit of this tree adapts itself equally well to garden, park, or roadside planting, but it is in late spring that its well-known white blossom, composed of massed single flowers, scents the air with an almost overwhelming perfume, and in autumn that its scarlet berries light up our countryside. The gnarled, twisted, and often spiral-grown trunk stands firmly on the most windswept common, indifferent alike to weather or rough treatment.

Elwes mentions sixty species of hawthorn and Bean forty-two, but the two parent varieties of this great decorative family are *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *C. monogyna*, the latter having slightly smaller flowers than the former. The many cultivated varieties are all beautiful in their flowers, fruit, and foliage, and vary so considerably that one would hardly think that they could be related. They produce fruit of widely different colour, shape and size, some golden yellow, some brilliant red, some round, some pear-shaped. About forty years ago the Hon. Vicary Gibbs showed me

one single spray of an apparently ordinary hawthorn tree. On that part nearest to the trunk was a fully developed median with a well-formed hawthorn half-way towards the end, and a perfect may flower on the top.

The trees of *C. monogyna* occasionally reach a height of about 40 feet, and Elwes refers to one at Hethel in Norfolk which he calls an "immense old Thorn" spreading over an area of over 30 yards, and recorded as having a girth

of over 9 feet in 1740. In 1895 Sir Hugh Beevor found it to be 13½ feet at 18 inches from the ground. Members attending the meeting of the British Association at Norwich some years ago were invited to see a tree which was claimed to be 1,000 years old, and I conducted the party to view it. We found a tree answering to this description with the main trunks fallen away, and likely to break down in spite of the props which had been arranged for support; this was



A THORN TREE AT HETHEL IN NORFOLK, known locally as the Witch of Hethel

supposed to be the one referred to above, but whether it was or not I could not discover, and certainly it was doubtful whether the tree I saw was 1,000 years old.

In reply to my enquiries the present owner has kindly sent me the following note about "The Witch of Hethel," as the tree is known locally.

"The tree stands in a meadow adjoining Hethel Church. It has been railed in for about 60 years, otherwise it could not have existed. The old tree is still alive, but I have seen more change in it during the last ten years than for the previous fifty as far as my memory goes; however, I think it will go on for many years yet as it is very well propped up."

Elwes mentions another tree at Holwood House, Kent, which had a spread of 63 feet and six immense limbs.

From earliest times the may tree and its bloom have been surrounded by superstition, which probably betrayed a dawning intelligence and advance from barbarism; the romantic legend connected with the Glastonbury thorn is known to all. In speaking of it, Johns says: "From one of these which stands within the Precincts of the Abbey, in a garden adjoining St. Joseph's Chapel, I received, on the 11th of February, 1846, a sprig, in full leaf, and furnished with perfectly formed flower buds. The tree from which it was gathered measured two and a half feet in circumference, and I was assured by the Vicar of Glastonbury, Dr. Parfitt, that it had been budding and blossoming since Christmas. It blossoms a second time in May, and from these latter flowers only is fruit produced. Formerly the blossoms were so highly valued that they were sold at Bristol, and even

exported to various parts of Europe, and the variety is still propagated by grafts in the gardens of the curious, but only on account of the strange efforts which it annually makes to commence spring in mid-winter."

A similar story is recorded by Elwes concerning the blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), which is called in France *l'épine miraculeuse*, and which flowers every year in the last week in December, even in the severest weather. The legend is that St. Patrick, while on his way to Tours, rested one winter night under the shade of this tree which burst forth into leaves and flowers to shelter him from the cold.

The wood of the hawthorn is of a light greyish-brown colour, exceptionally hard and with a close and twisted grain. Formerly it was used for making printing blocks and handles, but nowadays it is little considered.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### LONDON GARDENS

SIR.—Sooner or later the question of closing the parks and gardens of London will have to be faced. I am not going to enter into the controversy about whether square gardens and other open spaces should or should not be closed; I want to discuss possible methods of enclosing them if and when it has been decided to enclose some or all of them.

Railings are ugly and distasteful, and I think it is universally agreed that parks and squares are vastly improved by the fortunate need for melting down iron during the war.

Privet or lilac hedges trimmed, for looks, are better than railings, but they are inadequate, as they do not prevent ingress and egress, and are apt to become hollow at the bottom.

Wire, wire-netting or chestnut palings. Wire rusts and rots, meaning fairly frequent renewal and consequent expense; barbed wire might cause injury to children and others and then involve litigation and damages; palings are not very beautiful, are impermanent and are not really very effective as a barrier.

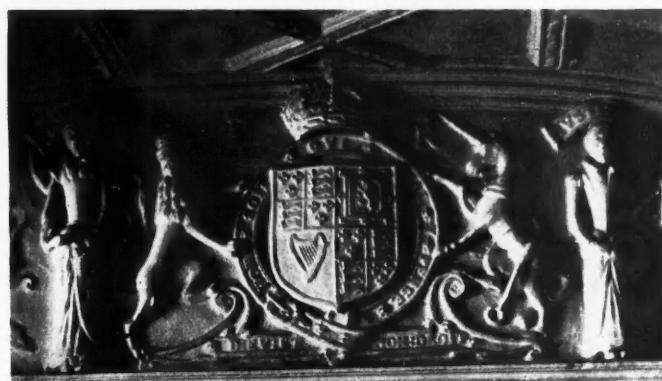
I suggest, therefore, the ordinary and very characteristically English method of enclosure—the cut-and-laid quick-set hedge. This type of barrier effectively keeps in bulls and other big beasts, and keeps out trespassers all over the face of England (with certain stone-wall exceptions). It is beautiful to look at, typically English and, moreover, is composed mainly of hawthorn, which is known to grow perfectly well in London.

I suggest that hedges be planted round those squares which it is decided to enclose, and that they should be protected with wire netting until such time as they are big enough to present an obstacle, after having been at least once cut and laid. By that time the wire could be removed, if it has not already rotted away.

While hawthorn has the advantage of thorns, which is shared by the robust wild and field roses—these grow perfectly well to my personal knowledge in a garden in Kensington—other shrubs can also be treated in the same way: the pussy willow (sallow) for example, and limes and other willows. Then there are the ornamental brambles, and doubtless many forms of *prunus* and other shrubs would both submit to the drastic treatment of cutting and laying, and at the same time grow well in London.

If cutting and laying be thought too much trouble—but ought it to be? I suggest hedges of prickly berberis would soon make an impenetrable barrier.

To sum this letter up, if we enclose our squares and parks, let us enclose them with live and beautiful hedges and not with ugly iron railings or rusty wire entanglements.—JOHN CONINGTON (Lt.-Col.), 22, Eaton Mansions, South, S.W.1.



AT HAWKSWORTH HALL, NEAR BRADFORD

See letter: James I's Arms in Plaster-work

### JAMES I'S ARMS IN PLASTER-WORK

SIR.—In your issue of April 12 you reproduce a photograph of the Royal Arms in New Hall, Elland. This building is not the only one in the West-Riding to contain valuable relics of this kind.

I enclose a photograph of the Royal Arms of James I, dated 1611, which is well preserved in the Oak Room at Hawksworth Hall, near Bradford. Hawksworth is the Windy Ridge of W. Riley's Yorkshire novel.

James I is said to have been entertained at Hawksworth while upon a "knighting" expedition and to have slept in this room. The entire ceiling is an elaborate and elegant example of the plaster-work of the period.—H. E. ILLINGWORTH, 11, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

### 'SOMERSET GIANTS'

SIR.—In his letter in your issue of May 10, replying to Mrs. Maltwood's theory of the Somerset Giants, Mr. S. S. Frere says that Mrs. Maltwood "assumes the truth of the Joseph of Arimathea legend, without even a hint of argument or defence; which is odd, in view of the fact that no reputable historian countenances the idea."

What really does seem odd is that Mr. Frere is not aware that the Councils of Pisa, Constance, Sena, and Basle all ruled that the English Church took precedence of all others, as being founded by Joseph of Arimathea.

This was corroborated by such authorities as Clemens Romans, Polydore, Irenaeus, Archbishop Usher, Stillingfleet, Fuller and Genebrand. Was none of these a reputable historian?

Further, if Mr. Frere were to go to Cornwall he would find strong support for the "tradition," not "legend," that Joseph of Arimathea was one of the tin traders plying between the

Cornish and the Phoenician coasts.—B. M. MOFFAT, Easterston, near Devizes, Wiltshire.

### FAULTY PREMISES

SIR.—I doubt whether more harm can be caused "to the good repute of bona fide archaeological investigation" by Mrs. Maltwood's theories than by Mr. Frere's letter attacking them.

Mr. Frere argues that the Somerset Giants and their supposed implications do not fit in with his ideas of pre-history. He appears to be unwilling to look if there can be a compromise. Doubtless others with more authority than myself will refute his arguments, but I should like to deal with some of his points.

1. If hedges were used in outlining any part of the Giants, they would have remained at the enclosures; supplemented, not replaced.

2. The objection that the old "strip" fields do not coincide with the present-day boundaries is not real unless the boundaries concerned are a vital part of the "Giant" pattern.

3 and 4. Is Mr. Frere sure that the designers of the Giants had no maps? If they were capable of outlining them on the ground, they were certainly capable of outlining them on a smaller scale, and of including natural ground features on this "map."

5. Mr. Frere's fifth point I consider trivial.

6. The reason why the pattern is of opposite hand to that on a planisphere is obvious on a moment's consideration; a planisphere is intended to be held between the observer and the stars, a feat not easily achieved with a 10-mile diameter zone of Somerset!

7. The present investigation seems to be very definite evidence of an exotic influence, whether Sumer-Chaldaean or otherwise is not very important. A similar influence appears

evident in such prehistoric remains as Stonehenge and other circles, which could not have been achieved before considerable refinement in astronomical observation and calendar lore. An error in the estimation of their date cannot be brought as a valid argument against their authenticity (or indeed their actual existence).

8. In default of evidence to the contrary, the existence of a modern field, a mediæval trackway, an Iron-Age Hill Fort, is good justification for the assumption of an earlier field, trackway, fort, in the same position. Can Mr. Frere show that there is definite evidence to the contrary?

10. We have Mr. Frere's description of the contemporary state of civilisation in Britain and Ur. With the considerable uncertainty which must exist in the date and in the origin of the designers of these figures, I believe that the best archaeologists would be less categorical on this point.

9, 11 and 12. Mr. Frere misses the point about legends; to demonstrate the falsity of a legend about some particular person does not discredit the legend, but shows it has become attached to the wrong person, and possibly given a "twist," as Hollywood says. It is in the nature of legends to adhere to remarkable persons. The value of a legend lies deeper than its surface, and some can, and some cannot, be interpreted. If the identity of Arthur with the sun can be sustained in this connection, the jibe that Mrs. Maltwood's theory would make him live in "3000 B.C. in close co-operation with the Sumer-Chaldaean priesthood" is rather pointless.

I should like to say that I am prompted to write, not by any convictions in this matter (I am still open to conviction either way), but rather by the dislike of seeing any promising theory attacked and prejudiced on such demonstrably faulty premises.—PATRICK NUTTALL-SMITH, Senior Staff Mess, Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough, Hampshire.

### WALK OR HOP?

SIR.—I agree with Major Jarvis's comments on the absence in any ornithological work of mention whether a bird walks or hops. In the large number of books I possess on birds I have not come across any mention of the gait of different species.

From observation for over 20 years of garden birds, I find that finches and robins have a quick hop, and chaffinches also a quick short run. Thrushes and blackbirds have a short run as well as hop, and the starling an energetic walk; this bird's gait seems to be in perfect balance and resembles human mode of progression.

The gait of a bird, like flight, is of some importance, as by it one is able to identify at a distance the different species when the colouring is not easily seen.—HELEN LISTER, 82 Carbery Avenue, Bournemouth, Hampshire.

**THE PASQUE FLOWER**

SIR.—In reference to the three letters about the Pasque flower, published in the COUNTRY LIFE of April 26, I am glad to say that the flower is still in existence near Aldbury, Hertfordshire. The week before last I saw about 50 blooms distributed on two banks, mainly on the southern side.

Judging by Mr. Hughes's letter, I should think this was an exceptionally prolific year.—R. LOMAX SIMPSON, Aldbury, Tring, Hertfordshire.

**COLOUR IN CHURCHES**

SIR.—The two village churches of Egmont and Cantley, which lie about twenty miles apart, Egmont in Nottinghamshire and Cantley in Yorkshire, each about a mile from the Great North Road, are outwardly like many hundreds of other stone churches, but inside they show an unusual wealth of colour. They were restored to something of their pre-Reformation beauty by Mr. J. N. Comper for the Duke of Newcastle towards the end of last century. Both have wonderful painted rood screens complete with their roofs.

The screen at Cantley is green, red, black and gold and white, the gold ribs fanning out as the screen widens above to support the loft carrying the rood. Screens also enclose the side altars at the ends of the aisles. Parts of the chancel walls are painted with a design of leaves and twining branches in dull gold and blue. The altar, under a carved and painted canopy of honour shines like a lovely jewel.

At Egmont the colourings are a midnight blue, red, black and white and gold, with small gold stars and fleur-de-lis studding the blue. A blue and gold canopy curves up in a great sweep like a night sky, behind the rood. Here the pulpit is painted in the same colourings, and also the surround to the south door and the casing of the organ pipes. This last is like a large box whose doors are open to show the painted lining of silver grey and white. The image of the Blessed Virgin and Child on the north wall of the sanctuary has taken the place of the famous "Our Lady of Egmont" that was destroyed at the Reformation. The church was a place of pilgrimage then, and it is fast becoming so again. The tiny crosses scratched on the stone door posts by the pilgrims are easily seen.—JOAN M. FAWCETT, Markham Moor House, Retford, Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Comper's sensitive and delicate re-creations of the roods, screens and other church furniture lost at the Reformation are happily to be found in a considerable number of English churches, of which these are two out-

standing examples. In Westminster Abbey he designed the beautiful Warriors' Chapel near the Unknown Warrior's grave.—ED.

**SCENIC WALLPAPER**

SIR.—A few months ago I was touring in the Home Counties, and when at the Bell Hotel, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, I was shown an example of scenic wallpaper which is believed to be unique. It was found about 20 years ago in a remarkable state of preservation under several thicknesses of more recent papers and shows a hunting scene with hounds in full cry. The proprietor kindly allowed me to take the enclosed photograph.—E. NEVILLE PLEVINS, 16, Comely Bank Grove, Edinburgh 4.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

From Viscount Bledisloe.

SIR.—In my article on the Royal Agricultural College in your issue of May 17, I stated that the only two survivors among the 72 persons who sat down to the Jubilee luncheon in 1895 were Col. the Hon. A. B. Bathurst and myself. I am happy to learn of a third—my old friend, Mr. J. H. Dugdale, who was the College Gold Medallist in 1884 and the first County Agricultural Organiser in 1890 with the Warwickshire County Council. I should be grateful if you would allow me to make this correction.—BLEDISLOE, Lydney, Gloucestershire.

**BOSCOBEL PLACE**

From Lady Winifred Gore.

SIR.—I think that I may be able to throw a certain amount of light on Colonel Codrington's question as to Boscozel Place (May 3). I do not know why the Royal Oak public-house in Ebury Street, Westminster, was called so, but I do know that, at one time, the name of Boscozel Place was Royal Oak Place. A few years ago the name was changed to Boscozel Place, making, I always felt, a great display of erudition on the part of the local authority. I think the change was made owing to the fact that, in Bayswater, there is a very well known Royal Oak, used in the same way as Elephant and Castle is used in South London. Royal Oak is indeed the name of the first station out of Paddington on the G.W.R. main line. Near the station is a public-house also called Royal Oak.—WINIFRED GORE, 33a, Westbourne Park Road, W.2.

**COCKNEY BUTTERFLY?**

SIR.—Last week I wrote in these columns about the extraordinary migration of the rare Bath White butterflies to Southern England last summer and my prediction for the possible future of this rare migrant as a new resident species in England.

I now have a report to make on the Camberwell Beauty, that butterfly which has always been surrounded



**THE HUNT: AN OLD WALLPAPER AT THE BELL, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

See letter: *Scenic Wallpaper*

by an aura of romance. During the great butterfly migrations that took place in the summer and autumn of last year quite a number of records of the Camberwell Beauty were sent in to the Insect Immigration Committee.



**THE CAMBERWELL BEAUTY**

See letter: *Cockney Butterfly*

Usually this butterfly visits us only in the autumn and it was always thought that they crossed the North Sea from Scandinavia, where they breed quite commonly. But last year was an exception, as they came much earlier, and they were seen in so many districts as far north as the Midlands, and even in Cornwall, that a migration evidently took place from Northern France; they must have crossed the Channel in company with the Queen of Spain fritillary, Long- and Short-tailed Blues, and, of course, the Bath Whites.

They were still on the wing quite late in the year, and in a scientific journal we can read how one specimen was caught on September 10 at Coombe, Oxfordshire, by a Miss Jenner Parson, who placed a sieve over the insect while it was imbibing the fermented juices from some rotten pears. One of the last to be recorded was by a boy at Marlborough College on October 5. Few of these alien Vanessa butterflies ever survive our alternate damp and cold winter; they seem to thrive best in deep hibernation in a country whose climate is frost- and snow-bound for four or five months at a time. But last winter the conditions must have been more favourable in England—it was, I believe, an abnormally dry one; at any rate, there have been more records of Camberwell Beauties seen this spring than ever known before. I have heard of more than twenty-five myself, whereas in a normal year one is surprised to hear

of a single specimen being seen in the spring.

I am beginning to wonder if these are all hibernated specimens after all, as my personal records are all within the space of a week—the second week in April. The first record was of a Camberwell Beauty watched by two naturalists while out bird-watching on the edge of Reigate Golf Course. This was on Sunday, April 7. The butterfly floated down from the tops of a group of birch trees, settled for some while on some blackberry bushes, then flew off again high over the trees.

If, as I suspect, there has been an unprecedented migration of Camberwell Beauty butterflies this spring, it is surely possible that some may have mated before leaving Europe or that couples may meet on our soil and so perpetuate the race here. I, for one, hope so, and trust we shall see this lovely butterfly in London gardens, where, as its name suggests, it should be always "on view."—L. HUGH NEWMAN, Bexley, Kent.

**NAKED OR GIBBETED?**

SIR.—The inn sign referred to in COUNTRY LIFE of April 26 as that of the Naked Man, looks more like that of the Gibbeted Man, as the outline of a chain gibbet can be plainly seen. It was the custom in the "good old days" to hang criminals in chains at the scene of their crime. Nearly every cross-road and public place had a gibbet bearing a ghastly burden in chains. As this was an everyday scene it is likely that an inn sign commemorated it. Other signs in this category are the Cock, the Fox and Goose, and the Sun and the Star—one of the oldest—while inn signs like the White Hart commemorate Richard II. The Rising Sun was one of the royal bearings of Richard the Lion Heart. The Rose and Crown commemorates the Tudors.—F. J. Z. CLARO, Society of Civil Service Antiquaries, 60, Central Avenue, Colneham, Essex.

**DEAD AND ALIVE AGAIN**

SIR.—While I was staying with a friend at Bayton, Worcestershire, an 11-day-old fox-hound pup was found to have been laid upon by its mother. My friend must have discovered the pup a very short time after the incident, as although the heart had

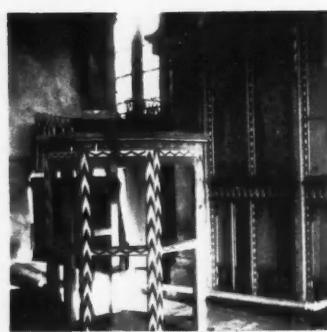
ceased to beat, it was still warm. This encouraged us to try to bring it to life again, so my friend placed the pup's mouth into her mouth and commenced to breathe slowly in and out, while I began artificial respiration. We also gave it a few drops of whisky and milk warmed. This caused a gulp from the pup and very rapid beating of the heart. Artificial respiration was kept up for fifty minutes until the pup was breathing normally of its own accord.

It is pointed out that this pup,



**THE ROOD SCREEN AT CANTLEY**

See letter: *Colour in Churches*



**THE PULPIT AT EGMANTON**

## "BOTH WAYS"

This hardy evergreen of life assurance, designed specially for young men, is more than ever the policy of the moment.

Let it help to smooth your road through the years of endeavour ahead.

You will put yourself under no obligation by writing for full details to

*The Secretary*

## SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND



Head Office:  
9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2

London Office:  
28 Cornhill, E.C.3



### *The Potter*

THE details of his equipment have changed a little, new processes of glazing and firing have been developed, but the potter of to-day still shapes the spinning clay with his bare hands. Like his forerunners in China, Babylon, Egypt and Greece he depends on eye and touch to mould the material into something beautiful and useful. That corner of Staffordshire where are the Five Towns—Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Stoke and Tunstall—made a notable contribution in the eighteenth century and later to the sustained prosperity

of the English midlands. As Britain's products became known throughout every country of the world, so midland manufacturers required a helpful and comprehensive banking system.

The Midland Bank, with over 1800 branches in England, affiliated banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and many thousands of banking agents abroad, gives such a service. More than hundred years of experience enable the Bank to meet the problems of every side of industry and trade with understanding and sympathy.

**MIDLAND BANK LIMITED**



We wish we could say that every Saxone shop has this shoe but limited supplies prevent us from making any guarantees.

SAXONE SHOE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches in all large cities

G4

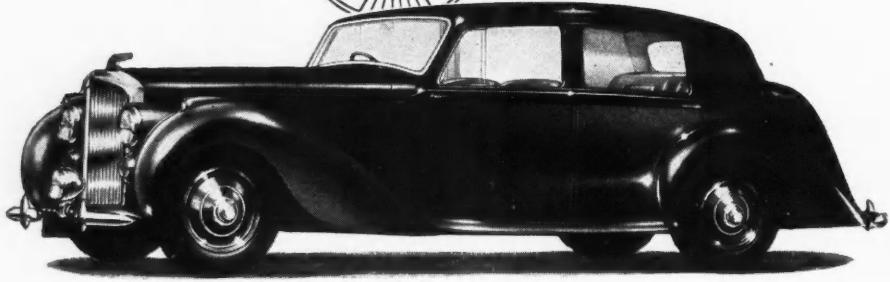


*I promise . . . to keep my feet on earth and my eyes on the stars . . . to cook like an angel and keep on looking as though I can't even boil an egg . . . to remember that it's as important to look lovely at breakfast as at dinner. Never will I neglect my Yardley beauty-regime—from today onwards I'll put my best face forward every day!*

Powder: five shades 4/-  
Lipstick: six shades 4/2 Refills 2/6  
Hand Cream in bottles 5/3  
Sorry, no post orders!

**Yardley**  
33 OLD BOND STREET

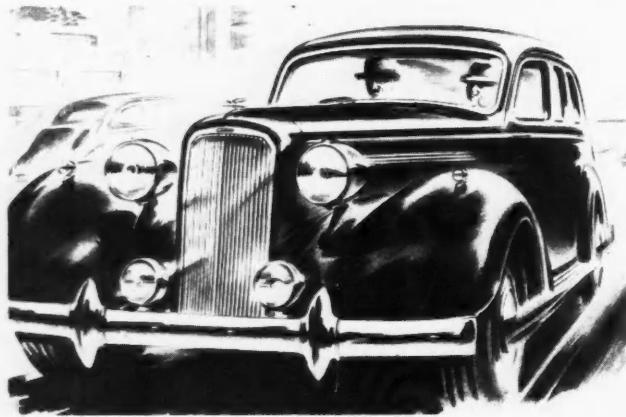
*Presenting the*  
**BENTLEY**  
 4½ LITRE · MARK VI ·



To improve the Bentley would have been difficult had not six years of unparalleled experience and research intervened. The new Mark VI is an advance in many important respects. Entirely new independent front suspension, new arrangement of the valve mechanism, and

improved frame and transmission are a few of the developments which distinguish the Bentley Mark VI.

*The Bentley Mark VI, 4-Door Sports Saloon £2,345 (plus Purchase Tax £652.29)*  
 BENTLEY MOTORS (1931) LTD., CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.I.



### This is the SUPER SNIPE

In the Super Snipe, Britain has produced a car of international standard . . . a car whose outstanding appearance, speed, comfort and reserve of power places it among the few whose reputations are truly world wide.



BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.M. THE KING  
MOTOR CAR  
MANUFACTURERS  
HUMBER LIMITED

### HUMBER

HAWK · SNIPE · SUPER SNIPE · PULLMAN

PRODUCTS OF THE ROOTES GROUP

*Good cars  
deserve*

**LODGE**  
PLUGS



*-others need them!*

★THE PLUG WITH THE PINK "SINTOX" INSULATOR

Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby

now named Deadly, is as well as the remainder, and shows no ill-effects from passing on and back. During the fifty minutes of respiration once or twice we stopped it to watch the heartbeat, which immediately became very uneven. As a result respiration had to be applied once again.

My friend and I will be interested to know whether there have been many instances of this nature, and were wondering if you would be good enough to publish this letter.—JOHN W. ANDERTON (Lt., R.N.V.R.), Delcot, Delamere Road, Ainsdale, Southport, Lancashire.

### IN A YORKSHIRE CHURCHYARD

SIR.—I think your readers will be interested in the unusual tombstone to be seen in the tiny churchyard at East Cottam with, near York. The bird in the carved on the stone makes a fit-



### THE WILD-FOWLER'S TOMBSTONE

See letter: *In a Yorkshire Churchyard*

memorial to Snowden Slights, a well-known wild-fowler who died in 1913, after spending a lifetime on the nearby marshes.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, Darlington, Durham.

### WHAT IS A PUG?

SIR.—What is a pug? There are a certain number, but not many, caught in the Taw and Torridge rivers. I am told the net men throw them away. They are a beautifully shaped small fish, 5 or 7 lb., just like a salmon at first sight and are good to eat, with perfectly white flesh. No doubt in other districts they may go by a different name. They are certainly not a sport fish and when hooked are very sluggish.—M. H., Devon.

### OLD LEAVES AND NEW

SIR.—In contrast with all other oak trees in my garden, one alone retains its leaves consistently each year till late spring. This year, in mid-April, on an unusually mild and still morning

(especially so for this hill-top garden), I was admiring its sun-drenched glow against the fresh new green of broom and gorse when I was startled by a very sudden rustling of the dry leaves. No wind, no tiny breeze had sprung up—the tree appeared to tremble violently; then a force which I felt profoundly disturbing seemed to surge upward, and with a gesture of triumph it showered its crisp golden leaves at my feet! Only two leaves remained, caught in a fork, and the tree looked spent and exhausted in its bareness. But few hours afterwards the new leaf-buds were swelling visibly and the tree seemed conscious that this year it comes of age—for twenty-one years ago I planted the acorn.—IRENE D. PARSONS, Uplands, Middle Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

### CATCHING SANDPIPER

SIR.—During a recent visit to a Ceylon village about 25 miles south of my town, I came across village lads who, in the distance, appeared to be carrying bouquets which, on closer inspection, turned out to be bunches of live birds (sandpipers) which they offered for sale. I bought a bundle of these migratory feathered folk at 25 cents each (about 4d.).

A conversation with the boys revealed that these birds were trapped in the moist paddy-fields which the birds frequented in large parties to find food. One of the urchins explained to me how they were caught.

It seems that, first, loops are made of hair got from the tail of a horse or bull and tied to pieces of thread. The latter are then fastened on to *ekils* (mid-ribs of coconut leaflets) or thin strips of bamboo. These sticks are now planted where the birds are found to frequent, generally marshes, in a slanting position, say at an angle of about 45 degrees and to a depth of about 2 inches. The loops are made to lie horizontally, 40 to 50 of them being placed in rows at intervals of only a few inches. When the birds happen to run along the prepared ground looking for food, their feet get entangled in the loops, and the more the prisoners pull forcibly with all their weight to extricate themselves, the more the loops round their feet get tightened. The juvenile trappers, who all the time had been hiding in the bushes nearby to watch the victims getting trapped, now run to the spot, and secure the birds.

The birds are then bunched together, and are hawked about for sale for the table. These birds, whose flesh is regarded as a great luxury, sell like hot cakes.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

### A REMARKABLE CEDAR

SIR.—In the garden of Tichmarsh Rectory, Northamptonshire, there stands a fine cedar of very unusual growth, as my photograph of the bole will show. Though *Cedrus*



### BOYS WITH SANDPIPER FOR SALE

See letter: *Catching Sandpipers*

*libani*, when grown in forest conditions, will sometimes make a good clean trunk, it normally branches at a low level. But this particular tree at Tichmarsh seems not to have been content with low branching: virtually trunkless, it has almost a bush habit. The circumference of its outspread branches exceeds 100 yards; yet it is not stunted in its height, attaining between 70 and 80 feet. Such figures do not, however, make it the largest cedar in the country—an honour which has once or twice been canvassed for it.

There have been attempts to date the planting of this remarkable cedar at 1631, but there are good reasons for thinking that it was planted in or about 1744. It has a markedly glaucous hue and for that reason has once or twice been regarded as a possible *C. atlantica*, but the late Sir Harry Veitch judged it to be *libani*. As *atlantica* was not introduced until 1844, there would not seem to be much doubt that *libani* is right. I am indebted to the Rector of Tichmarsh for permission to take the photograph and also for most of the information in this letter.—J. D. U. W., Oxford.

### KING CHARLES AND BLENHEIM SPANIELS

SIR.—May I put in a plea for the retention and increase of King Charles and Blenheim spaniels? They are becoming rapidly extinct. These little dogs are delightful companions and, unlike some breeds that shall be nameless, but which can only be safely exercised on short leads without encountering a host of troubles, they are non-fighters, wise, affectionate, and good guards in the home. It is a great pity to let these breeds die out.—FRANCES L. EVANS, Windrush, Windmill Hill, N.W.3.

### A PLAGUE OF FLIES

SIR.—I chanced upon the following in Stow's *Annals* the other day, and I am wondering whether any of your readers can throw light on what appears to be an entirely fantastic phenomenon.

The four and twentieth of February, the feast of Saint Mathie (1575), on which day, the faire was kept at Tewkesbury, a strange thing hapned there, for after a flood which was not great, but such as whereby the medowes neere adioyning were covered with water, in the afternoone there came downe the River of Severne greate numbers of flies and beetles, such as in Sommer evenings use to strike men in the face, in great heapes, a foote thicke above the water, so that to credible men's judgement, there were seen within a paire of butte lengths of those flies above a hundred quarters. The milles thereabouts were dammed up with them for the space of four dayes after, and then were cleansed by digging them out with shovels: from whence they came is yet unknowne, but the day was cold and a hard frost.

Two days later an earthquake of some severity shook Tewkesbury and

a wide district round about. A seismologist might be able to state whether a welling up of subterranean warmth might have produced such abnormal conditions as to lead to the hatching out of prodigious numbers of May-bugs and beetles!—GORDON HOME, (Major), Galashiels, Scotland.

### REARING MASTER BROCK

SIR.—A naturalist friend of mine has for some time had two adult badgers, and as a result of their mating a male badger has been born.

My friend has hopes of rearing his pet. He has no knowledge of a badger being born in captivity and can find no record that one has been reared successfully. David, the youngster, is now seven weeks old and was blind for 6½ weeks after being born.—RALPH WRIGLEY, 37, Salthill Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Badgers have been born in captivity, but we do not know of them being reared, and we congratulate the owner of this cub on his success. It would be of particular interest to know the gestation period.—ED.]



### DAVID, THE BADGER, BROUGHT TO THE CAMERA

See letter: *Rearing Master Brock*

### HOW TO GET RID OF STARLINGS?

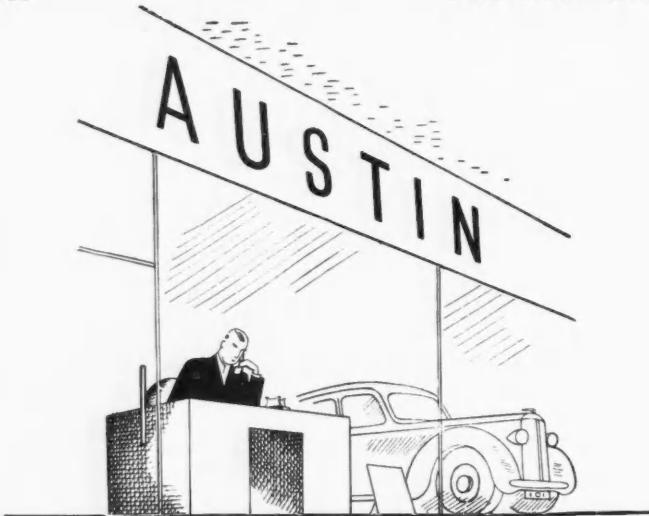
SIR.—Can anyone tell me the best way to get rid of starlings? I have so many nesting round my stables and buildings that they are a great nuisance. I have tried wire and tar, but still they persevere and succeed in hatching out their young. They take fruit and pull thatched buildings in holes, etc., but what annoys me more than anything else is that they take the woodpeckers' nests and drive them away.—H. W. HOLBEN, Barton, Cambridge.

In Lt.-Col. F. A. M. Webster's article *The Jumping Powers of Man and Beast*, in our issue of May 3, it was stated that top-ranking athletes of to-day are running 100 yards at 10½ miles an hour and other distances *pro rata*. The words "miles an hour" should have been "yards per second."



### AT TICHMARSH RECTORY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

See letter: *A Remarkable Cedar*



## You can depend on him

The Austin Dealer organisation is now everywhere re-established and at your service. If you are thinking of buying a new car, consult the Austin Dealer for your area. He is the best man to advise you in choosing from the Austin post-war models and can tell you when, in the present circumstances of demand exceeding supply, you should place your order.

★ As with the Car, so with the Dealer Organisation ...

## AUSTIN—*you can depend on it!*

THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO. LTD. • LONGBRIDGE • BIRMINGHAM

## The GUY 'ARAB'

SINGLE DECK  
PASSENGER  
CHASSIS  
7 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft. wide



**"Guy's**  
**TOP the RISE"**  
**GUY MOTORS Ltd.**  
**WOLVERHAMPTON**



## NEW BOOKS

# THE FATE OF A FARM

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

DITCHAMPTON FARM, at Wilton, in Wiltshire, was rented by Mr. A. G. Street's father about 1884. Mr. Street was born on the farm in 1892, and, a year after his father's death, became its tenant in his own right in 1918. "Had I a son who wished to do so," he writes in the first chapter of his new book, *Ditchampton Farm* (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d.), "and the times permitted my present landlord's family to let their land to whom they chose, I have no doubt that at my death he would be able to continue the succession."

Mr. Street would have no objection to this. He is not against the

farm implements, his new Cteshon building, the sun sinking behind the chalk slopes, and the peaceful green water-meadows stretching away.

There it all was, somehow satisfying. "I and my neighbours openly admitted our faith in the existence of a Higher Power than ourselves, and gave thanks to it for the promised bounty of the fields that had brought us. Simple, old-fashioned, barbaric, call it what you will, somehow I felt it proved that my life rested on a safe and wholesome foundation."

Then why, one asks, seeing that here is what may reasonably be called a happy man, accepting the laws of his

**DITCHAMPTON FARM.** By A. G. Street  
(Eyre and Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d.)

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.** By W. Macqueen Pope  
(W. H. Allen, 17s. 6d.)

**BOTTLE'S PATH.** By T. F. Powys  
(Chatto and Windus, 8s. 6d.)

landlord-tenant association. "During the last sixty odd years my father and I have paid out in annual rents to the landlord and his father several times the freehold value of the holding"; but he sets out squarely the system's advantages to the farmer, and holds that "from 1906 onwards legislation has given the tenant farmer too much freedom and the landlord too little control, with lamentable effect upon the land of our own country." He adds, with a good deal of point: "It is interesting to note that in 1939, when the fear of famine forced this industrial nation to look to its own farming land for succour, it was compelled to institute War Agricultural Committees and to vest in them all the powers that it had taken away from the landlord, and many more in addition."

### LOVE OF THE FARM

Mr. Street is satisfied, then, with the economic conditions under which he lives, and he is satisfied with the farm by which he lives. It is a farm of 327 acres. In Mr. Street's time it has known several periods of depression and three wars. It has "come through in good shape to face whatever conditions the future may bring." And Mr. Street loves it. "I do not use that word merely for effect; it is a sober statement of fact. . . . Several times during my life fate has banished me from Ditchampton Farm for short periods, and each time, although at differing ages from eighteen to fifty, it hurt me more to say good-bye to the land than to either wife, child, parents or friend. And each time on my return the greeting of the farm was the most satisfying I received."

There are a good many things, Mr. Street says, that let a man down, "but I did think I was safe for all my life in loving land." There was an occasion in 1944 when a Rogation Service was held in the farm-yard. The author describes the scene well: the friendly faces around him of men and women he had known all his life, the

lot, loving the experience of his lot and fulfilling its demands, why is the last chapter entitled "Good-bye, Ditchampton"?

### THE NEW COTTAGES

Well, it happened that the town of Wilton needed fifty new cottages. "Dear knows, new houses are badly needed, and therefore the requisite numbers must be built as soon after the war as possible; but somehow, in spite of all the talk about town and country planning, there does not seem to have been any concerted attempt by the people and authorities concerned to choose the site that would do the minimum harm to the countryside and farming and the maximum good to the town of Wilton. Instead, the choice has been made in almost fascist fashion by planners who will never have to live with the results of their planning."

The Town Council selected "the obvious site, a gap in the old town." This was vetoed because it would mean building on allotments. The bulk of allotment land that has been in use for perhaps a quarter of a century, Mr. Street says, is "potato-sick, full of eel worm, and so worked out that to shift the allotments on to land that has never grown vegetables would mean greatly increased food production from the word go." To shift the allotments to the outskirts of the now enlarged town or village "would mean the encroachment of the town into the countryside where automatically it should be—on the edge of agriculture and not in the middle of it."

However, in the middle it had to be, and in the middle of Ditchampton Farm at that. "Council houses on the edge of my business I could have dealt with; but fifty council houses in the middle of it will make any attempt at decent farming impossible, so already I have begun to look out for another farm."

So that is why it is "Good-bye, Ditchampton." Mr. Street wants a farm some ten miles eastward from his

old one, "for I do not want to be continually driving past my old home . . . Who will deign to rent me a useful downland farm, for I cannot afford to buy one? In these days such holdings are not very plentiful; but am I being too arrogant in suggesting that I am not perhaps the worst of tenants?"

#### DRURY LANE THEATRE

It is a good thing that the history, *Theatre Royal, Drury Lane* (W. H. Allen, 17s. 6d.), has been written, and a good thing, too, that the job has been done by Mr. W. Macqueen Pope, a great authority on this old theatre, and a member of a family intimately associated with its history.

And what a history it is! Drury Lane is the epitome not only of the English theatre but of an immense tract of English social life. It takes us across the years when actors and actresses, whatever they might be in fact were still in theory pariahs, rogues, and vagabonds, and brings us up to the present when an actor can wear his title with the best. It takes us in the time when kings and princes went to the theatre for little other reason than to enlarge their harems up to now, when they hardly go at a time surrounded by the pomp of a "real night."

To consider two lists printed at the end of this book—a list of those whom in one way or another, have been associated with Drury Lane, and a list of the plays produced there—is to realize how the old place has touched theatrical life at all its levels throughout some centuries. From Dryden to Zeno, from Siddons to George R. Sims, from Edmund Kean to the amusing Neil Kenyon. *Oedipus* rubs shoulders with *The Old Bachelor*, the *Duchess of Malfi* with *The Dancing Years*, *Comus* with *Caavalade*.

Truly a catholic and all-embracing roof this is, spread impartially over tragedy, comedy, farce, spectacle and everything else that can by any stretch of the imagination be called "theatre."

#### CONTACT WITH ENGLISH GENIUS

Fire has laid the place waste, tragedy has darkened its green rooms as deeply sometimes as its stage, fortunes have been made and lost, the latest and most dreadful of wars brushed it with its wing, and spared it. Siddons has ennobled its boards and plump principal "boys" pranced upon them: and all this has been going on for so long that if indeed ghosts gather about the scenes of their earthly triumphs and disasters, then the midnight air of Drury Lane must be as thick as an April elm with rooks.

What a well Mr. Pope has had to dip into, with how small a bucket! But he has dipped with discrimination and discernment. Here and there are men and moments that one would have liked to see in rounder proportions; but these are days when neither books nor bellies can be as full as in other times they would be. Mr. Pope has done very well. He has given us, in word and picture, the outline of the great matter, and in the circumstances of our day I feel his record could hardly be bettered. It is a book for all who love the theatre and the rich, varied and exciting range of its contact with English genius of many sorts.

It is amusing to notice that the contemporary habit of buying a chair in the queue and then paying a few coppers to someone to occupy it till opening time has a long and respectable ancestry. I suppose there were no chairs in the mid-eighteenth century,

but there could be a long wait. An old bill is here reproduced announcing David Garrick's farewell performance: "The doors will be opened at half after five o'clock. To begin at half after six o'clock. Ladies are desired to send their servants a little after 5 to keep places, to prevent confusion." It is interesting also to notice that, after so long a change, circumstances have forced us back to beginning "at half after six o'clock."

#### A PUZZLING BOOK

I found Mr. T. F. Powys's new volume of short stories, *Bottle's Path* (Chatto & Windus, 8s. 6d.) a puzzling book, earning in almost equal proportion admiration and non-assent. The author appears, on the whole, to have arrived at a just estimate of human follies and ambitions, but in applying what he has thought and felt about these matters to particular human instances he does not strike me as knowing much about individuals. To take a case in point: he writes of a road surveyor that "whereas, when he had been a mere assistant, he had been obliged, having only a bicycle to ride upon, to look sometimes at the roads, yet now that he was allowed a large car to drive about in, he never took the least notice of them."

That is an amusing general observation that may, alas, be widened to embrace more than road surveying. But when it comes to the conduct and conversation of this young man, they are such as belong to no human being. He says to the road-mender: "I trust, Coney, that you will arrange for this water to flow elsewhere. I wish you to attend properly to this road, because something very important may happen one of these days, and if the road is not in the best possible order, much trouble may follow. Not to keep you in suspense any longer, I expect that, next week, Mr. Swan and his daughter, Helena, will come to tea."

People—unless they are mentally deranged, as some here are—do not either talk or act as Mr. Powys, with faultless prose, makes them do. Moreover, the charity that illuminates the work of the finest novelists is lacking here. The author does not look at the individual; he looks at a class, and decides that all who belong to it are this, that, or the other thing. Thus, all clergymen are the scum of the earth. Once you have settled everything so neatly, novel-writing, I suppose, becomes easier, but the result is not so convincing.

#### THE STORY OF LINCOLN'S INN

ONLY the City Companies can compete with the Inns of Courts in the interest and continuity of their history, and Lincoln's Inn has an unbroken record, in its series of Black Books, going back to the year 1422. Sir Gerald Hurst, K.C., a Bencher since 1924, has produced a very readable, if discursive, account of the Inn, its buildings and its more famous members—*A Short History of Lincoln's Inn* (Constable, 12s. 6d.), which should find a wider public than the Society's members alone. Many great names come into this story, and many historic occasions, but at least one reader would have welcomed a fuller account of the buildings: there is, for instance, no mention of the architect of the beautiful Stone Buildings, unfortunately damaged during the blitz. Of the Inn's care for foundlings "dropped" on its doorsteps in old days there is much evidence in the records; from 1750 for half a century or more a series of little Lincolns owed their start in life to the Society's fatherly interest.

## Famous QUEENS by famous Masters



QUEEN  
HENRIETTA MARIA  
by Vandyke.  
(Lady Wantage's Collection)



## HIGHLAND QUEEN

GRAND LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

by *Macdonald & Muir*

Only the hand of a master, guided by long experience, inspired by genius, could produce the blend and harmony of colour which give this portrait immortality. So too, in Highland Queen "Grand Liqueur" the experience of generations has ripened into something more than art in producing a subtle blend and harmony of flavour. This, as you will recognise from your first sip, has made Highland Queen unique among Whiskies.

MACDONALD & MUIR LTD  
Distillers: LEITH · SCOTLAND

## PRESSED STEEL TANKS



The provision of adequate water supplies in rural areas is fully met by the Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank. Illustrated is a recent installation on a farm at Marsh Baldon, nr. Oxford.

## BRAITHWAITE & CO ENGINEERS LTD



Temporary London Office: KINGS HOUSE, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1  
Telephone: WHitehall 3993

## ALL FARMERS APPRECIATE A CHAMPION PERFORMER

**THE PLOUGHING CHAMPIONSHIP  
(FOR TWO-WHEEL TRACTORS) FOR ALL IRELAND  
AT BALBRIGGAN WAS WON BY—**

—MR P LYONS OF COUNTY KILDARE WITH HIS "TRUSTY" TRACTOR.

The competition was described as "the greatest ever held"—in spite of "the weather being bad and the fields a sea of mud."

The "Trusty" Tractor proved itself a worthy winner and a real champion against all comers.

Send for fully illustrated Catalogue J. 22 of the Tractor and all its implements and let us know if you would like a demonstration in your locality.

**TRACTORS (LONDON) LTD.**  
THE WHITE HOUSE, BENTLEY HEATH,  
BARNET.  
BARNET 4500



*The Rowtrac*  
(Patent No. 382,337)  
**FOR HEAVY DUTY**



A sound investment and a sure means of increasing food production. Will Plough, Cultivate, Hoe, and do all the necessary operations on the farm

Send for catalogue No. 55

**GEO. MONRO LTD**  
(MACHINERY DEPARTMENT)  
**WALTHAM CROSS, HERTS**

Waltham Cross 3663



## FARMING NOTES

# SUMMER GROWTH DELAYED

COLD winds persisting through the first half of May have left their mark on the wheat and other corn. The most forward wheat, standing a foot to eighteen inches high, took on quite a brown tinge and the spring barley that had made such a vigorous start was checked too. More serious on most farms has been the retarded growth of grass. Some fields shut up for hay in the spring had to be opened to cattle to give them a fresh bite and hopes of taking an early silage crop off the seeds postponed. In one field, which I saw from the railway last week, a bunch of heifers had been turned in to graze the wheat and this was May 14. Such late grazing of wheat, however strongly established the crop, would, I should have thought, have had a damaging effect on the yield at harvest. But perhaps the farmer had no choice. The cold spell has kept back the potatoes and made those who did not finish planting as early as their neighbours feel that they had not lost anything. It may be that they have gained if the delay in planting was due to extra cultivations to give the land really thorough working. Too many farmers who now have to grow potatoes lose a ton or two to the acre through lack of thorough cultivations, both before the seed is planted and when the crop is growing. Working between the rows to make the soil as friable as possible and give the right conditions for tuber development pays as good a dividend as an extra hundredweight of fertiliser to the acre. We may not want to grow potatoes, but if we have to grow them it is satisfactory to make a good job of it.

### Ready for the Hay

A VISIT to the local agricultural engineer, and the sight of half a dozen mowing machines lying around awaiting his attention, made me see about my own when I got home. I found that we had been virtuous after last hay time and the mower had been sent away for an overhaul in July. I had forgotten my foresight. Spare parts are not too easy to get, and it pays in these times to think ahead. It is almost impossible to get a new mower. I do not understand why there should be this difficulty when the war has been over for nine months. I suspect that during the war years no new mowers were made and now many old ones are worn out. The Ministry of Agriculture were so concerned with getting a big tillage acreage and providing the ploughs and the binders that no manufacturers were encouraged to make mowers. Someone with a head for figures in the Ministry now calculates that in the next few weeks "250,000 mowing machines will be clattering over 5½ million acres of British grass-land. In due course some 7 million tons of precious food for live stock will be carted from the fields and our biggest crop will have been secured." This sounds all right. We must hope that the Clerk of the Weather will kindly co-operate with the Minister of Agriculture so that we do get all our hay in good order. The quality of the summer's hay makes all the difference to the winter's milk.

### Lettuces and Strawberries

GROWERS who cater for the early lettuce market ran into a serious glut this season and quantities of good produce that took a lot of trouble to grow went to waste. It is quite understandable that growers should have planned to increase production to meet consumers' needs at a time when there is more money about and few households who rely on their own

garden or allotment have yet got their own lettuces. But the Dutch growers also had their eye on the British market and millions of Dutch lettuces have been pouring into Covent Garden and other markets. In Holland, too, have been experiencing glut conditions. At one auction last week a million lettuces were thrown away in three days because there was no call for them. Our home growers have had to take between 2s. and 4s. a dozen for lettuces. Yet the price in the shops has kept up to 1s. a lettuce. What did the Minister of Food fail to take effective steps in time to safeguard the interests of growers in this country? The story of early strawberries is even more fantastic. While strawberries imported from the Continent were selling here at 20s. a pound, the controlled retail price for home-grown strawberries was 1s. 3½d. a pound. It is true enough that forced strawberries are a luxury crop and in these days of coal shortage no special encouragement should be given to very early strawberries, but it was galling for the grower here to see his competitor taking such a fancy price for out-of-season produce.

### Destroy the Warbles

THOSE who know the hide trade say that the maggot of the warble fly infests two-thirds of the cattle in the United Kingdom. Every year leather is punctured and spoilt which could have provided 10,000,000 soles for adult sized boots or shoes. In normal times we import so many hides from the Continent and South America, where there is little warble trouble, that the ordinary person in the country has no particular concern about the depredations of the warble fly. If the farmer will not bother to treat his cattle and get rid of warbles the loss falls on him and the hide trade. There is another loss that falls on the farmer arising from the worry that the fly and its sting cause to dairy cattle and fattening beasts. They rush about and lose condition when the fly is busy. An effective antidote is derris powder which, applied to the lumps on the backs of cattle before the grubs emerge, destroys the coming generation of warble flies. From 1936 to 1941 the Ministry of Agriculture made it compulsory for farmers to dress with derris wash all cattle visibly infested with warbles or squeeze out the maggots and destroy them by hand. Now the pest must be tackled again.

### The Extra 10s.

IT seems certain that the County Committees will concur in the Agricultural Wages Board's proposal that the minimum farm wage should be raised by 10s. a week in July. Farmers will look to the Minister of Agriculture to see that they are suitably reimbursed by higher prices for farm produce. But who will reimburse the landowner and the owner-occupier, who will be faced with higher costs of maintenance? The men engaged in repairing buildings, keeping up fences and gates and similar essential, but unproductive, work will all expect their wages to keep pace with the minimum farm wage. So will the woodmen and foresters. Yet no word is heard of an increase in timber prices or more generous grants for planting. It is, I suppose, open to a landowner to tell his farm tenants that he means to raise rents and if necessary take the matter to arbitration. Rents are being raised in some cases where the old figure was based on depression prices and where the owner does all the repairs. This is surely justified to-day.

CINCINNATUS.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

## A SPIRITED POLICY OF INVESTMENT

THE second large land purchase by the Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol was recently referred to on this page. Its significance is underlined by yet another acquisition of an extensive landed estate, the Society having purchased the Whaddon Hall estate, near Bletchley, a approximately 2,000 acres, and including the mansion. Messrs Jackson Stops and Staff acted for the vendors and the purchasing body's agents were Messrs J. P. Sturge and Sons. Whaddon Hall was for a long while the seat of the Society Lowndes family. The three investments made by the Bristol Merchant Venturers are all in the South Midlands. The first, negotiated two years ago by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Bawley, on behalf of Lord Rosebery, put the Society into possession of 4,500 acres of the fine farms in the Vale of Aylesbury, and the second, only just concluded, makes them the owners of 3,000 acres of Lord Penrhyn's Wicklow estate, on the Buckinghamshire border of Northamptonshire, in the vicinity of Potterspury. From the point of view of economical and convenient management it is a great advantage to the Society to have been able to acquire three such valuable estates within easy distance of one another. The 10 farms on the Whaddon Hall estate, like those of Mentmore and Wicken, lie handy for marketing their produce in London or the Midlands, with which they have good road and rail communication.

## AN OLD FOUNDATION

THE Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol had been in existence a long while when Edward VI granted it a Royal Charter. In the changed conditions that have come about in the centuries the Society has ceased to be mercantile, and, as is the case with the City of London Companies, the accumulated funds are now devoted to charitable and educational uses. Among the major achievements of the Society may be mentioned its powerful aid in the development of the University of Bristol, and its part in ensuring the preservation of Clifton Down for public enjoyment. Like the City Companies, the Bristol Society has always maintained "with pomp and ceremony traditions of princely hospitality."

Whaddon Hall, the earlier house of that name, was the home until his death in 1760 of Browne Willis, writer of the history of the county of Buckinghamshire published in 1755. He bequeathed his topographical library to Oxford University.

## A WESSEX MANOR : WARMWELL

THOMAS HARDY, in *The Trumpet Major*, mentioned Warmwell under the name of Springham, as the place whither Ann journeyed to the christening party. It is within four miles of Dorchester, and a like distance from the sea at Ringstead Bay, and lies half a mile north of the main road from Wareham to Dorchester. The stone manor house is a good example of Jacobean architecture, dating from about the year 1600. Of the 790 acres about 290 are heathland and woods, and there is a mile of trout fishing in a tributary of the Frome. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., with Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son, have sold Warmwell House and land to a client of Messrs. Rumbold and Edwards.

CITY COMPANY'S FARM SOLD  
In the seventeenth century the Salars Company became possessed of land at Maidenhead, Berkshire, as part of a charity known as James Smith's Trust. With the Charity Commissioners' approval, the Company has sold 700 acres, consisting mainly of

Norden Farm, with a long frontage to the main road near Maidenhead Thicket. Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinocks and Messrs. Buckland and Sons held the auction, and the property changed hands for £14,900. The rental amounts to just over £200 a year, as a freehold and tithe-free market garden. Mr. W. Wallace Withers (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinocks) conducted the sale.

## CAVENHAM PARK, SUFFOLK

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HOME and Lieut.-Colonel Home have decided to dispose of Cavenham Hall and 2,627 acres. The estate is eight miles from Newmarket and a like distance from Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) will offer it on June 20 in Bury St. Edmunds, unless an acceptable offer is made beforehand. Cavenham Hall was built nearly 50 years ago, in a most substantial manner, and part of the exterior is ornamented with figured plaster-work. The lodges and stabling are also choice examples of good building. The gardens overlook a richly wooded park sheltered beyond it by flourishing plantations. Water supply, lighting and power and other amenities are amply provided for. The farms are equipped with good residences and well-planned buildings, and two of them are about 600 acres apiece. Cavenham Heath is over 1,000 acres in extent. The gamebags have always been carefully recorded, and a tabulated statement of them for the years 1935-1946 (March last) includes entries such as 1,622 partridges, 3,610 pheasants, 289 hares, 487 wild-fowl, and 821 pigeons. These figures are, of course, not all for any one year, but they indicate what the capacity of the estate for sport has been, and should be again after the handicap of war-time experiences is out of the way. Possession of most of the estate will be obtainable as soon as the purchase is completed. Elaborate particulars and plans, fully illustrated, are ready, and, though these would in normal times be free on application, a charge of half a crown a copy has to be made to comply with official regulations. In certain circumstances the estate may be submitted in as many as 35 lots.

## AN ANCIENT WATER-MILL

THE items specified in Domesday inventories include a few water mills, but it is not possible to trace the history of some of them with the completeness which is claimed for Duxford Mill, nine miles south of Cambridge. The freehold of almost 4 acres, with the miller's house, has been entrusted to Messrs. J. Carter Jonas and Sons for sale on behalf of Mr. Cecil Binney. The particulars show a property that must have made its appeal to a good many artists. The reference in Domesday Book to Duxford is: "1 mill here worth 12s., now broken but could be repaired." In 1440 the mill and 14 acres were the subject of a grant by the Bishop of Ely. The Knights Templars seem to have held the mill, and this originated the alternative name of it as "Temple Mill." Apparently the price and the quality of flour gave offence to mediæval inhabitants, who complained not only of exorbitant charges for grinding their corn but of foreign substances being substituted for what they had sent to the mill. The miller was ejected from the property, after the villagers had made a corporate and, some say, riotous protest. Oliver Cromwell is said to have stayed at the mill. Charles Kingsley spent a good deal of time at the mill, being a friend of the miller, Charles Thurnall. ARBITER.

## Just a glass of milk



but rich

and creamy

when it is GOLDEN

GUERNSEY

INVEST IN THE GOLDEN GUERNSEY BREED

ISSUED BY THE ENGLISH GUERNSEY CATTLE SOCIETY, 98 WIMPOL ST., LONDON W.1



Everywhere that horses are quartered, people of discrimination are installing Horse Fordhams, the automatic drinking bowl as new as to-day's paper. Hygienic, labour-saving and practical, the horse soon learns to fill its own bowl with fresh water for every drink. Send this page, with your name and address in the margin, or write to us for full details.

**Fordham**  
AUTOMATIC DRINKING BOWLS

FORDHAM PRESSINGS LTD., DUDLEY RD., WOLVERHAMPTON



Photograph: ANTHONY BUCKLEY

## HOT-DAY Frocks

A Moygashel pure white linen, striped in gentian blue and pink, yellow and green, for a peasant dress with low neckline. Laeta Ramage from Walpoles. The little girl's frock, by George William, is in the same linen



PURE linens are one of the welcome signs that peace is not just a myth but beginning to be a reality at last. Pure linens, fine and incredibly cool and fresh looking, will be in the shops during the next month or two, both in the fabric departments and made up into dresses, jumper suits, slacks, shorts and shirts. These linens have been finished to resist creasing to the limit and are plain and printed, in dazzling colours and unexpected mixtures of colour. Among the prints, a shamrock dot is chic in purple on a leaf green ground, or in navy on dusty pink, ice blue on cinnamon. Small oval medallions make another pretty Moygashel design, spaced between rows of heraldic emblems. This is charming in mauve, gold and pink touched with white, in yellows and auburn flashed with coral on a tan ground, or in petunia tones on white. Candy stripes have a deeper set of colours—gentian blue, fondant pink, canary yellow, an incisive green, indigo blue or tan, used four at a time. These stripes make peasant frocks with bunched skirts, sometimes an apron, and a neckline cut away to a deep low wedge or round. An all-over patterned linen has squirrels set face to face with furred tails, effective without being *outre* in any way. Laeta Ramage make up this squirrel lining into a simple pleated frock with a fastening in the front; navy on white, sky blue on white, jade on white, or canary yellow on white.

Outstanding colours among the plain linens are fondant pink, lavender, Sèvres blue, canary yellow, jade green, sail red. Debenham and Freebody show them as neat suits with straight skirts and fitted jackets that button closely to the figure with roll collars, plain three-quarter sleeves and two pockets, each decorated with a material bow. Laeta Ramage show a button-through linen frock with three-quarter sleeves, a deep shoulder yoke ending in a tuck and slanting pockets set in below the waist and piped with a contrast, the same shade used for the buttons. Colours are navy touches on candy pink, white on navy, jade on lavender. These are the frocks for a really hot day with their clean-cut lines and vivid colours.

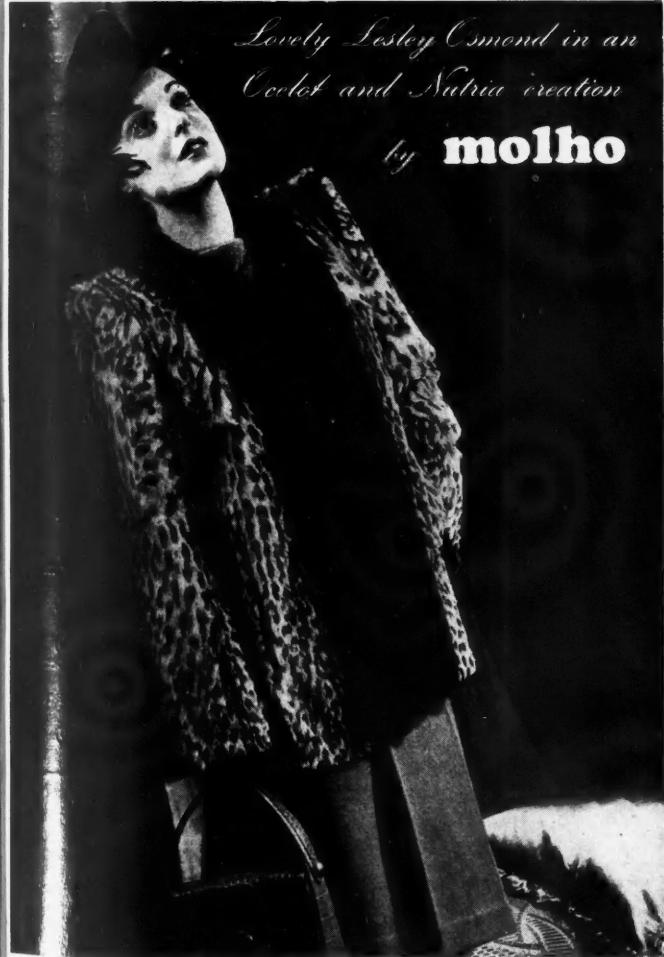
The peasant, or milkmaid, dress with bunched skirt and a low neckline is coming in. It is reminiscent of a Hoga and takes the place of the dirndl-type, Austrian-peasant frock that has held sway for so long in one form or another. You know it by its low neckline, tight or swathed bodice and full gathered

Tailored button-through frock in old gold rayon with a high neck. The dress, metal-framed deckchair and folding table are all from Lillywhites



IAN MEREDITH, LTD., (Wholesale), LONDON, W.1.

*Lovely Lesley Osmond in an  
Ocelot and Nutria creation*  
by **molho**



Please write for illustrated Summer Booklet to Molho, 5, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.1.



*The charm of this two-piece is  
in its tailoring and simplicity.  
Made in pastel blue and  
pink with white broken spots.*

**£18**

Personal Shoppers only.

**Peter Robinson**  
LTD.  
Oxford St. & Regent St. W.1.



(Right) Printed Celshung in rose pinks, green and cloudy greys on white.  
British Celanese

Pure linens, a design of medallions and heraldic emblems in scarlet and gold, grey and white on navy. (Below) Purple shamrocks on a lettuce-green ground. Moyashel

skirt. It is prettiest in one of these striped linens or in a tiny neat pattern. It is also shown in fine cotton printed with large formal multi-coloured bouquets, as Spectator show it. Most houses also show jumper suits cut out in front to a low square or wedge in linen or in hopsack rayon. They make these in bright intense shades or in black and they are extremely smart with their skin-tight pencil skirts and moulded, beltless tops.

Several houses are showing black linens for town. Dorville pipe the neck or waist with scarlet or white and gather the skirt like a peasant's, often below a sweater top. They make tailored suits, also, and jumper suits with three-quarter sleeves and a touch of brilliant colour or white somewhere, on pockets or hemline—very dazzling and effective.

ALL of these simple dresses are designed to be worn with the chip straw hats and bonnets, some sprouting full-blown cabbage roses and flower posies at every turn, others simple as a milkmaid's. Either way you need a sculptured coiffure plastered closely to the head to show them off and the high-heeled Court shoes permitted once more

with the lifting of austerity regulations. Cream chip straw bonnets laden with full-blown cabbage roses are startling after the plain ribboned straws of the war period, but they are the newest thing for wearing with the plain linen frocks and certainly add great gaiety to the fashions of the summer. For the country, there are all kinds of easy wedge slippers and sandals, leather or linen, in gay colours intended to be worn without stockings. Garden straw hats are wide with mushroom brims and worn on the back of the head, or poke bonnets in chintz and striped gingham.

The rustic fashions of sandals and milk maid dresses require a lot of extra attention devoted to legs. Every trace of fuzz or hairs must be whisked off and the cream that gives the illusion of a sun-tan stocking applied. Elizabeth Arden are sending their representatives all over the country to give their wax treatment. This leaves the legs smooth and ready for the stocking cream. Women who do not want to tan their faces too rapidly should use one of the protective creams which act as a filter to the burning sun. This should be applied before going out to sunbathe and, if the skin begins to feel hot while sunbathing, the application should be renewed. By taking care of the skin in this way one can tan in a graceful, gradual way.

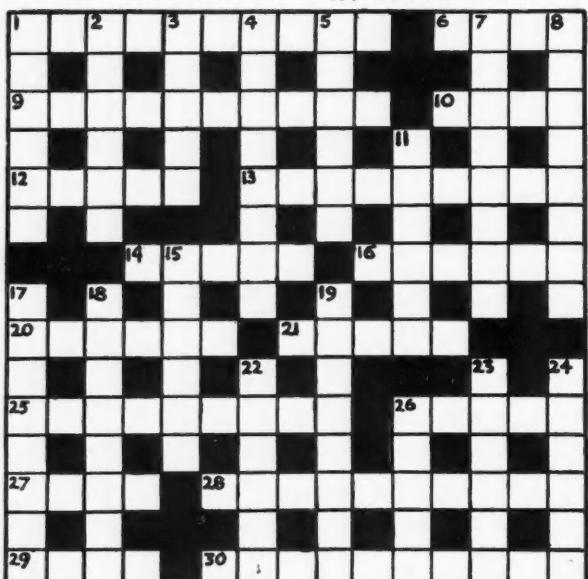
While there is nothing approaching the enormous number of colours put out by the beauty firms in pre-war days, there are encouraging signs of increased production and new colours in powder and make-up. Elizabeth Arden are launching "Rosetta Bronze," a darker powder to tone with the darker skin, "Rose Rachel" for a lighter effect. Their famous "Stop Red" lipstick is on the market once more, always the gayest of them all; "Chariot" is for the "honey-blonde," "Cinnabar" for the blonde who is deeply tanned. For the milk and rose complexions, there is Arden's "Rose Mist" rouge and a flesh-pink powder.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

## CROSSWORD No. 852

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 852, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, May 30, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address .....

**SOLUTION TO No. 851.**—The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 17, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, High and mighty; 10, Angevin; 11, Soprano; 12, Toes; 13 and 14, Tête-à-tête; 17, Rosebay; 18, Rebuffs; 19, Up stage; 22, Cresset; 24 and 25, Lily white; 26, Veto; 29, Elation; 30, Attests; 31, White elephant. DOWN.—2, Ingress; 3, Hove; 4, Nunnery; 5, Masseur; 6, Gape; 7, Tea-leaf; 8, Master builder; 9, Somerset House; 15, U-boat; 16, Abbey; 20, Saltash; 21, Enhance; 22, Cottage; 23, Steppon; 27, Diet; 28, Etch.

The winner of Crossword No. 850 is

Sister M. Etheldreda,  
St. Peter's Girls' School,  
Cardiff.

Designed by  
the White  
House

ALL "Barri" Maternity models are designed with the idea that the smart young mother-to-be likes to pursue her social activities without embarrassment before baby comes.

"Barri" dress is never obvious, and for that reason may be worn afterwards, giving double service for the coupons expended. The very attractive ensemble is in powder blue velvety crépe, with an embroidery motif of a flight of birds on the dress yoke.

**BARRI** MODELS  
obtainable only at  
**THE WHITE  
HOUSE LTD**  
LINEN SPECIALISTS  
51. NEW BOND ST. W.I.



Illustrated catalogue of  
maternity models sent free  
on request.

*Gorringes*  
Quality  
CLOTHES



Gorringes Summer Gazette  
sent free on request

Attractive  
BLOUSE

"CHATTERIS." Smartly tailored shirt blouse in good quality fine silk. Blue and Grey ground with Wine or Blue Stripes.

Sizes: 13, 13½, 14, 14½ 4 coupons. **53/9**

Practical  
CARDIGAN

"BADMINTON." The ever useful straight shape cardigan with two pockets. In Wool silk with small designs. Large sizes only. Navy Cherry, Wine Silver, Black Silver, Brown Cinnamon.

Sizes: 42, 44. 50 7; 46, 52 4 6 coupons. **48/10**

Frederick Gorrige Ltd.  
**BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD., LONDON, S.W.1**

Victoria 6666 (24 lines)

"Country Life"



COATS, SUITS  
ENSEMBLES  
IN  
AUTHENTIC  
TWEEDS

"COUNTRY LIFE" IS A REGISTERED NAME

*Courtaulds*  
RAYON  
for loveliness  
that lasts



It may be some little time yet before dresses and lingerie made from Courtaulds rayons are back in the shops in pre-1939 abundance. All the same we would remind those who were buying in the days of plenty to pass on to their younger sisters the advantages of thinking in terms of serviceable loveliness, which the "Tested-Quality" mark ensures.



Regd.

# ROVER

*One of Britain's Fine Cars*

